

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

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## JAPAN

Kissinger Warns Abe of Protectionism, Sentiment	C 1
Lower House Speaker Sakata To Visit USSR Mid-Sep	C 1
Ministry Reports Protest Against Fingerprinting	C 1
Current Account Surplus Declines in May	C 2
MITI Drafts Plan To Ease Standards on Imports	C 2
Defense Agency To Seek 8.3-Percent Budget Hike	C 3
Honda Subsidiary To Produce Motorcycles in Mexico	C 3

## NORTH KOREA

Kang Song-san 'Special' Article on Party Lineage [NODONG SINMUN 27 Jun]	D 1
CPRF Issues Statement on U.S. 'Star Wars' Plan	D 10
Commentary Deplores South's Confrontation Policy [NODONG SINMUN 29 Jun]	D 11
Radio Decries DJP Statements Blocking Dialogue	D 13
Commentary Condemns South Police Raid on Campuses [NODONG SINMUN 1 Jul]	D 14
Mass Rallies Held on Korean War Anniversary	D 16
USSR Press Conference on Anti-U.S. Struggle Month	D 17
DPRK, PRC Provinces Establish Friendly Ties	D 17

## SOUTH KOREA

ROK, China Agree on Settlement for Sunken Boat	E 1
CSIS Council Holds Second Forum in Seoul	E 1
No Sin-yong Address	E 1
Yun Song-min Addresses Banquet	E 2
Foreign Minister's Speech	E 3
Police Search Colleges, Arrest Sammintu Students	E 3
Summer Camp Ban Ordered [CHOSON ILBO 30 Jun]	E 4
Seoul Students Protest [HANGUK ILBO 30 Jun]	E 5
Workers Break Up Strike at Daewoo Apparel Plant [THE KOREA HERALD 30 Jun]	E 5
NKDP Issues Protest [THE KOREA HERALD 30 Jun]	E 6
Government, DJP Take Hardline Stance on Protests [THE KOREA TIMES 29 Jun]	E 6
Two Kims Say New NKDP President Can Be Elected [THE KOREA HERALD 30 Jun]	E 7
Adjustment Made in Tariff Reductions, Exemptions	E 8
Briefs: Japan Grants Loan	E 8

## CAMBODIA

34th Anniversary of KPRP Marked in Phnom Penh	H 1
Meeting Held	H 1
Heng Samrin Address	H 1
Station Editorial	H 4

Chea Soth Welcomes Lao Planning Delegation	H 5
Agriculture Minister Comments on Activities	H 6
Hu Yaobang Reaffirms Support to Sihanouk [VONADK]	H 6
KPLNF Spokesman on Joint Army Command Study	H 7
[Bangkok THE NATION 1 Jul]	
VONADK: Vietnamese Call Phnom Penh Saigon	H 7

## LAOS

Culture Ministry Delegation Leaves for USSR	I 1
Sali Vongkhamso Receives GDR Planning Group	I 1
Sali Vongkhamso Leaves for Phnom Penh Meeting	I 1

## THAILAND

Sitthi, PRC's Wu Discuss Trade, Proximity Talks	J 1
[BANGKOK POST 1 Jul]	
Khukrit Says Li Xiannian Promises To Buy Sugar	J 2
[BANGKOK POST 1 Jul]	
Prem Message on 'Close' Relations With PRC	J 2
VOFA Views 'Cordial, Constructive' Ties With PRC	J 3
Sitthi Says Sihanouk To Visit Bangkok for Talks	J 4
SRV Military Activities in Laos Examined	J 4
[WIWAT 18-24 Jun]	
Bangkok's NATION REVIEW Assumes New Name [1 Jul]	J 5

## VIETNAM

Communique on Communist Party of India Visit	K 1
Reassignment of Reserve Officers Implemented	K 3
Hanoi on Opposition to Thai Indochina Policy	K 4
Radio Editor Reviews Indochina Situation	K 5

## AUSTRALASIA

## AUSTRALIA

Liberal Party Supports U.S. Military Programs	M 1
-----------------------------------------------	-----

## NEW ZEALAND

Lange on Tuvalu Decision on USSR Fishing Rights [AFP]	M 1
-------------------------------------------------------	-----

## INDONESIA

E. Timor Governor Criticizes European Parliament [AFP]	N 1
--------------------------------------------------------	-----

## PHILIPPINES

Marcos Releases Storm Rehabilitation Funds	P 1
Virata Stresses Need for Industrial Peace	P 1
[BULLETIN TODAY 27 Jun]	
Marcos Names Virata Law-of-Sea Chairman	P 2
Mindanao Appoints 1,000 New Policemen	P 2
[TIMES JOURNAL 27 Jun]	

KISSINGER WARNS ABE OF PROTECTIONISM, SENTIMENT

OW101417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO -- Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned Monday that American industry strongly resents Japanese suggestions that lack of competitiveness by U.S. products is the cause of the trade imbalance between the two countries. In a meeting with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Kissinger conveyed as "a friend" his serious concern about deep-rooted anti-Japanese sentiment in U.S. industry. If America experiences a new economic recession, Japan will be the first target of re-emerging protectionism in the form of protectionist bills in Congress, Kissinger told Abe, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Abe expressed his concern that trade friction may aggravate political and other relations between Tokyo and Washington, the officials told reporters. Kissinger, who was secretary of state under Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, arrived in Tokyo Sunday. He will leave for Seoul, South Korea Wednesday.

LOWER HOUSE SPEAKER SAKATA TO VISIT USSR MID-SEP

OW281227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO -- House of Representatives Speaker Michita Sakata will most likely visit Moscow in mid-September at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet, Parliamentary sources said Friday. Talks are now under way with the Soviet authorities to fix Sakata's visit, preferably for three or four days from September 17. Sakata will be the first lower house speaker in office to visit Moscow in 20 years Naka Funada in 1965.

Sakata hopes to meet not only with the Soviet parliamentary leaders but also with Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev during his visit to Moscow, according to the sources. He wishes to exchange frank views with the Soviet authorities over exchange of Japanese and Soviet parliamentarians, the northern territorial issue, and the international situation.

MINISTRY REPORTS PROTEST AGAINST FINGERPRINTING

OW291203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO -- A total of 377 foreigners living in Japan, most of them Koreans, have so far refused to be fingerprinted in what is regarded as an open challenge to the Justice Ministry, according to a ministry spokesman. The figure has risen from 265 at the end of May and is expected to reach 1,500 later this year, when about 270,000 foreign residents of Japan are due to renew their alien registration certificates at local municipal offices. Under the alien registration law, they are required to provide a print of their index finger when they first apply for cards and again when the cards are renewed after every five years. By nationality, there are 361 Koreans, eight Americans, three Chinese, two French and one each from Britain, Belgium and Ireland among the 377 people who have so far refused, the spokesman said. He said 70 of the total are residents of Osaka, where there is a big Korean community. Koreans account for about 85 percent of the 810,000 resident foreigners in Japan.

Two rival groups of Koreans, one loyal to the Seoul government and the other to the communist administration in Pyongyang, are actively campaigning against the fingerprinting provision, which they reject as a violation of their human rights.

The Justice Ministry issued instructions to city, town and village authorities across the country in May, advising that they take action against those who have refused to be fingerprinted for a "long time." Local authorities were also urged to "persuade" the objectors to be fingerprinted in accordance with the law. But many municipalities have ignored the instructions and are issuing registration cards even to those refusing to have a fingerprint taken.

About 80 resident foreigners obtained new registration cards in June without their fingerprint being taken, while issuance of cards for 31 others is pending while attempts are made to persuade them to comply, according to the spokesman. In the meantime, 846 prefecture, city, town and village assemblies have so far adopted resolutions calling for revision of the alien registration law, according to the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyun), a pro-Pyongyang organization.

#### CURRENT ACCOUNT SURPLUS DECLINES IN MAY

OW281225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO -- Japan's current account surplus before seasonal adjustments shrank to 3.58 billion dollars in May from 4.13 billion dollars the previous month, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report Friday. The ministry attributed the shrinkage to an expansion of red ink in the service sector, which posted a 613 million dollar deficit against April's 93 million dollar surplus because of foreign financial institutions profit transfers and payments overseas of yields on government bonds. The current account surplus was still at a high level, compared with the 1.86 billion dollars a year before.

The trade account surplus expanded to 4.29 billion dollars from 4.14 billion dollars the previous month, ministry officials said. Exports decreased to 14.23 billion dollars from 14.72 billion dollars in April. But they recorded a 1.1 percent year-to-year increase, due to both brisk shipments of autos to the United States and of steel and television sets to China.

Meanwhile, imports last month fell to 9.95 billion dollars from 10.58 billion dollars in April, and registered a 10.4 percent year-to-year drop, reflecting a decline in imports of crude oil. The transfer account deficit decreased slightly to 98 million dollars from 102 million dollars the previous month. The long-term capital account deficit stood at 4.68 billion dollars, down from 5.55 billion dollars in April.

Net Japanese capital outflows decreased to 5.69 billion dollars from 6.24 billion dollars the previous month, because of profit-taking selling of U.S. bonds, while net foreign capital inflows swelled to 1.02 billion dollars from 683 million dollars, reflecting reduced foreign selling of Japanese stocks and increased bond buying, the ministry said. The basic balance of payments, which, covering the current and long-term capital accounts, is regarded as a yardstick of a nation's fundamental payments position, ended in the red to the tune of 1.10 billion dollars after a 1.43 billion dollar deficit in April. The overall balance of payments turned into the black with 1.01 billion dollars in contrast with 1.12 billion dollars in the red in April.

#### MITI DRAFTS PLAN TO EASE STANDARDS ON IMPORTS

OW281401 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has drawn up a plan for drastic relaxation of standards and certification systems for imported goods to accord foreign products greater access to the Japanese market, MITI officials said Friday.



The plan, along with sweeping tariff cuts, will form the mainstay of the government's "action program" to be announced late next month to open the Japanese market wider. Among the main steps envisaged are legal amendments to adapt technical standards for electrical appliances to international standards and to omit testing in Japan of new chemicals which are guaranteed to be safe by foreign governments, the sources said. Moreover, they said, data of foreign testing agencies will be accepted when designating factories abroad as conforming with the Japanese industrial standards (JIS). At present, such designation requires on-the-spot inspection by Japanese officials.

Furthermore, the present legal requirement for governmental inspection and approval regarding electrical appliances which could cause fire and electric shock will be revised so that makers' own certifications will be accepted when governmental approval is considered unnecessary. Another major step is reduction in the number of types of weighing apparatus that now require governmental inspection.

#### DEFENSE AGENCY TO SEEK 8.3-PERCENT BUDGET HIKE

OW291021 Tokyo KYODO in English 0955 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO -- The Defense Agency has decided to call for an 8.3 percent increase in defense spending to 3.4 trillion yen for fiscal 1986, the first year of its five-year defense buildup program. Japan's defense spending increased 6.9 percent in the current fiscal year, which started in April, compared with a 3.7 percent hike in the government's overall budget. If defense spending goes up as requested, it is most likely to exceed 1 percent of Japan's gross national product (GNP), the guideline and psychological barrier set by the government in 1976.

Opposition parties have demanded that the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone keep its defense spending below the ceiling. Finance Ministry officials say they intend to hold down the defense budget hike for fiscal 1986, starting next April, to less than 5 percent as part of efforts to exercise budgetary austerity. Budgetary requests will be officially submitted by ministries and agencies by the end of July and the government will then work out an outline of its fiscal 1986 budget.

#### HONDA SUBSIDIARY TO PRODUCE MOTORCYCLES IN MEXICO

OW010415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0213 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO -- Honda Motor Co. plans to set up a wholly-owned subsidiary in Mexico to assemble large- and medium-sized motorcycles, a Honda spokesman said Monday. It will start production of motorcycles with an engine displacement of more than 350 cc in 1986 with components exported from Japan, and some of the motorcycles will be exported to the United States, the spokesman said. The scale of production and total amount of investment have yet to be decided, he said.

The Mexican Government recently gave Honda permission to produce large- and medium-sized motorcycles, he said. The company is still waiting for a decision on its application to be allowed to make small motorcycles of less than 350 cc engine displacement.

KANG SONG-SAN 'SPECIAL ARTICLE' ON PARTY LINEAGE

SK270218 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2123 GMT 26 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 27 June "special article" by Kang Song-san, premier of the State Administration Council, entitled "The WPK Is a Revolutionary Party Glorifying the Great Chuche Lineage"]

[Text] We are going to greet the 40th anniversaries of the nation's liberation and of the founding of the party in the golden age of the history of our party and nation.

Today, our functionaries and all the people are overflowing with endless pride and confidence in carrying out the revolution by following the great party. Cherishing a countenance and indomitable might as the chuche-type party, our party is leading the revolutionary cause victoriously and confidently. Our party is demonstrating its might, because it inherited the great chuche lineage and is thoroughly succeeding in embodying it. Tenaciously safeguarding and fully embodying the chuche lineage provided by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a general line and strategic policy of our party.

The WPK is able to permanently safeguard its revolutionary nature and to carry out the Korean revolution to the end because of the wise leadership of our party center who is endlessly loyal to the leader's cause.

1. The history of the WPK is a glorious one which has provided the great chuche lineage which our party and people should permanently inherit.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Our party's chuche lineage embodies the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideas and theory, and the revolutionary achievements and experience in struggle attained by him. It is a leader-type working style.

Our party's chuche lineage is endlessly rich and precious because it has been formed in the course of an unprecedentedly long, serious, and many-sided struggle. It retains an everlasting vitality for consolidation and development of our party and the victory of our revolution.

The issue of the party's lineage and its inheritance is a most important and principled issue for the communist movement because lineage is the basic source which strengthens and develops the party constantly and firmly inherits the life of the revolution.

Lineage is the bloodline of the party. Just as one blood should run in the organic body of man, only one lineage should exist in the party of the working class. Lineage controls the nature and activities of the party and its might and future.

All the greatness of the party lies in the greatness of its lineage and in the thoroughness of its inheritance. The party's lineage is provided by the leader [suryong] who is the founder and the leader [yongdoja] of the party.

In the course of pioneering and leading the cause of building the party and the revolutionary cause, the leader [suryong] of the working class creates and develops the ideas and theory of guidance and working methods, and attains revolutionary assets provided by the leader [suryong] will become the lineage of the party.

The respected Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who provided the chuche lineage and brilliantly carried out the building of our party and the revolutionary cause. The entire history of our party is closely linked with the revolutionary activities of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our party's historic roots were established by the great leader and the building, strengthening, and developing of the party were carried out under his leadership. Without the respected leader, we could not think of the fact that our party was born based on firm ideological and organizational foundations and that it grew and developed into a powerful party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided the lineage of our party by breaking through an unprecedentedly arduous revolutionary road. When the great leader turned out in the van of the revolution, the early stage of the communist movement in our country was traversing the road of ruin. Those who were carrying out the communist movement in its early stage accomplished nothing but factional strife, pursuing flunkeyism and doctrinism.

Thus, the prospects for our revolution seemed dark and no revolutionary gains were achieved. What we inherited from our previous generations were a lost fatherland and the miserable destiny of colonial slaves. Therefore, our party's lineage was compelled to form under arduous circumstances from the very beginning and in a waste land.

With a new revolutionary trait before the world and the idea to build an advanced organization of the revolution at an early date, the great Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Down-With-Imperialism Union [DIU], a genuine communist revolutionary organization. This is an event which initiated the building of our party.

In the dark days when fascist suppression under Japanese imperialist colonial rule reached its zenith and various disorderly ideologies were rampageous, he discovered the truth of chuche and formed the cornerstone of our party's lineage even before he reached the age of 20. This clearly shows the greatness and uncommon nature of the respected leader. The 60-year period from the time when the banner of the DIU began to fly to date traces the course of the great leader's energetic struggle and a rewarding creation. The respected leader experienced all trials and storms as a revolutionary and the leader of the revolution and glorified his course.

The history of the respected leader's brilliant and glorious revolutionary activities is being embodied in the lineage of our party. Bearing all heavy burdens of the arduous and complicated revolution on his own shoulders, the great leader secured precious assets for the strengthening and development of the party and for the advance of the revolution through indomitable devoted struggle. He created and perfected the ideas of guiding the revolution and reflected his experiences gained in the course of a 20-odd year arduous struggle against a Japanese imperialist army of 1 million in creating tactics of guerrillas warfare.

The history of his long on-the-spot guidance is embroidered in creating the chonsanri method, a revolutionary mass guidance method under the socialist system. The efforts and energy that the great leader devoted to the road of providing the chuche lineage under the arduous storm revolution and of building the ever-victorious WPK are immeasurably great.

Our party's lineage has been successfully provided because the Korean communists and people upheld the leader with loyalty and fought ever since they met the great Comrade Kim Il-song for the first time, and upheld him.

The precious tradition of the Korean communist movement in which all ranks pioneered the revolutionary cause in firm unity with the great leader is being inherited on the road of perfecting the revolution by the entire party, the whole Army, and all the people in firm unity the party center following the party's banner. Thus, our party's lineage will forever remain proud and brilliant.

Whenever our people think of our ever-victorious party and revolution, we cherish more deeply our national pride and dignity as the people who are carrying out the revolution, upholding the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader and father, following the party's guidance.

Our party's lineage provided by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most great and vital lineage. Its greatness lies in its rich profoundness of content. The building of a revolutionary party including the guidance idea; method of organizing and mobilizing the masses; and all successes, experiences, and achievements have been summed up in our party's lineage. This constitutes mighty weapons and precious assets for the revolutionary party to fulfill its historic mission.

The profoundness and profuseness of our party's lineage is a precious fruit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideological, theoretical, and practical activities. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led all phases and all forms of struggles in our age, including the anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation, two stages of socialist revolution, socialist construction, the construction of a modern party and regime, and the building of the armed forces, to a brilliant victory. The road of this practical struggle, through which boundless and various achievements have been attained, is closely related to his energetic ideological and theoretical activities. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has produced numerous new ideas and theories through engaging in practical revolution and, ideological and theoretical activities, and answering questions regarding revolution and construction. Some 1,000 laborious works, which have already been published, plainly demonstrate the uniqueness and variety of the respected and beloved leader's ideological and theoretical activities. The ideas and theories put forth in the respected and beloved leader's works have become an encyclopedia and a banner for victory in the struggle for the construction of a revolutionary party and for the communist cause. Our party's lineage is a compilation of the respected and beloved leader's ideological, theoretical, and practical activities. With this great lineage on hand, we can strengthen and develop the party to an invincible combatant party and advance the revolution without obstacles.

The greatness of our party's lineage also lies in the fact that it has everlasting vitality. The party's lineage is precious not only today but also in the future. A lineage that can provide vitality and spirit in socialist development in the future of communism is a great lineage. Every segment and content of our party's lineage has everlasting vitality just as the masses' history of independence does. Our party's lineage is based upon the *chuche* idea and theory. The *chuche* idea and theory is the most scientific and revolutionary idea and theory which reflects the demand of our times and elucidates the future of communism. The *chuche* idea and theory is a result of systematizing and perfecting ideas regarding national, class, and human liberation. The justness of this *chuche* idea and theory was demonstrated in practical revolution. Our people firmly believe that only this great revolutionary idea and theory is a theory that will remain even in the distant future a guideline that will lead them on the road of communism and struggle.

The achievements, experience, work method, and work style of the respected and beloved leader who forms our party's lineage is significant in the future revolutionary struggle and construction work.



The revolutionary work method, in the style of the leader [suryongnimsik], created by the great leader, and shown in his practical struggle, is an outstanding model of the true communist work method. All precious things included in our party's lineage will never be considered outdated as the years go by and after the revolution has advanced. With a lineage of everlasting vitality, our party and people have become a great and respected party and happy and proud people, who have cultivated the future of communism which no one ever has dared to do.

Our party's lineage is constantly being developed, is made profuse, and shows high vitality in the worthwhile struggle to perfect the party's construction and the revolutionary cause. During this time, a firm foundation has been laid for the perfection of the chuche cause; the great leader Comrade Kim il-song is leading the socialist and communist cause to victory by engaging in energetic activities and leading the party and revolution. The respected and beloved leader's idea, line, and intentions have come into brilliant blossom today with the support of our party's revolutionary guidance.

On the road of leading the cause of modeling the entire society after the chuche idea, the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il has endlessly created new achievements and struggle experiences related to party construction, party activities, revolution, and construction, and has deepened and developed the chuche idea, theory, and method. This gives our functionaries and people firm faith and conviction of sure victory, which enables them to strengthen and develop our party into a permanent chuche-type party and to perfect the revolutionary cause to the end.

2. Thanks to our party, the lineage is safeguarded and inherited brilliantly.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: We should fervently safeguard and purely inherit the chuche lineage.

Essentially, the work of making the lineage shine is to strengthen and develop the party as the party of the founder and the leader [yongdoja]. In other words, it is a struggle in which the party of the working class defends its revolutionary nature generation after generation and consummates the cause pioneered by the leader [suryong] to the end.

The inheriting of the lineage is important work that must be pursued indefinitely, as long as the party continues to exist. It has emerged as a more urgent demand in the present historic era, when the communist movement has advanced further. The future of the party and the revolution depends on how the achievements accomplished by the leader are made to shine.

What plays a decisive role in the revolutionary movement of the working class and in its inheriting of the lineage is the leader. The work of making the lineage shine can be achieved successfully only by an outstanding leader [yongdoja] who is loyal to the leader's [suryong] cause and who possesses extraordinary wisdom and leadership ability.

In this context, the work of defending and making the lineage shine can be said to be a cause of the leader [yongdoja] to develop the cause of the leader who has explored the revolutionary path.

Today, because of a great leader [yongdoja] it holds in high esteem, our party has brilliantly solved the issue of inheriting the lineage. Under the wise leadership of the party, the lineage of chuche has been transformed into a great material power.



An important characteristic of the history of our party, which is making the lineage shine, lies, above all, in firmly defending its purity. The purity of the lineage is its life. If the treasure won by the leader is mixed with other foreign elements within the party, it is destined to fail in trying to fulfill its mission. For this reason, the defense of the purity emerges as a matter of life or death that takes precedence over all else.

The work of defending the purity of the lineage can be achieved through struggles. In retrospect, there have been countless twists and turns in the history of our party which has firmly defended the chuche lineage. At the time our party struck its roots, our revolutionary ranks were pure ones brimming over only with the chuche-type blood. These ranks, filled with the indomitable revolutionary spirit, were firmly dominated by the ideas and will of the great Comrade Kim Il-song.

In such a way, the lineage of our party has remained very pure since the initial period of the party's formation and has been inherited to this day during the long revolutionary years. However, the course it has traversed has never been smooth.

The rabble that slipped into the communist ranks during the chaotic political situation following national liberation schemed to undermine the lineage of our party, proclaiming various traditions. Cloaking their true color in a cunning way and showing an attitude of verbal-acquiescence and back-stabbing, this rabble left no rock unturned in its attempt to undermine the party's unity and cohesion and to enervate and obliterate our party's history and traditions.

Of course, this rabble was a handful and trifling force and its sordid machinations were not enough to have any impact on our party. However, it was impossible to ensure the purity of the lineage or to make the party's accomplishments shine unless such anti-party and foreign elements were eliminated.

By grasping the wicked machinations of the anti-party factionalist elements in a timely manner, our party engaged them in a strong and intransigent struggle. Thanks to such a struggle, the dirt of the factionalists and various foreign elements that remained incurable diseases have been swept away completely. This was a great victory won in a struggle to defend the purity of the lineage. The successes and experience won in the course of this struggle have been developed and consolidated without interruption along with the advancement of the revolution.

In the meantime, finding the key to development in all fields of the revolution and construction, such as the building of the party, the government, the military forces, the economy, and culture, in the treasure won by the respected and beloved leader, our party planned, operated, and put into practice all works thoroughly on the basis of the treasure.

In particular, our party is putting special effort into the work of endlessly valuing and defending, as if they were the apple of its eye, the treasure won during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, when the party was taking root.

Thanks to the wise leadership of our party, our party members and working people regard the chuche lineage as the only thing to care for, and regard inheriting it purely as the key factor in defending the fate of the party and the revolution. Because of this, the purity of our party's lineage has always been guaranteed.

Another key characteristic concerning the history of our party, which is making the lineage shine, is that this is pushed ahead in close relation with the work of establishing the unitary ideological system of the party.

The work of inheriting the lineage mainly boils down to having the leader's [suryong] idea to unitarily dominate the party and having it embodied in all domains of the revolution and construction. This is to be realized through the work of establishing a unitary ideological system in the party.

The way in which to adhere to the leader's ideas from generation to generation and to defend, safeguard, and make the accomplishment won by the leader shine lies in firmly establishing the unitary ideological system throughout the entire party. From the day it was founded, our party, assuming the establishment of the unitary ideological system in the party as the fundamental principle for the building of the party, has pushed ahead with it energetically. In particular, at the time when the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea was brought to the fore, our party freshly deepened the work of establishing a unitary ideological system within itself. This has served as a decisive opportunity for developing the struggle aimed at defending and inheriting the party's lineage to a high stage.

Our party's wise nature lies in the fact that the party, adhering to the idea of establishing a unitary ideological system within itself for the first time in history as the fundamental line for the building of the revolutionary party, is firmly inheriting the lineage of the leader.

Our party's lineage is the chuche lineage and the party's unitary ideological system is the system of the chuche idea. What is more important than anything else in inheriting the lineage is to firmly realize the unitary ideological nature and inherit that nature. The party's unitary ideological nature can be realized only when the entire party is armed with the leader's ideas, before all others. Putting forth indoctrination in the unitary ideology as fundamental, our party has strengthened indoctrination in the chuche idea among the party members, working people, and new generations without interruption.

Our party has now grown and strengthened itself as a rank of loyalty, with the entire party, regarding the leader's idea -- the chuche idea -- as unwavering faith, acting in accordance with its demand and thoroughly embodying the chuche idea and its theory no matter what may arise to hinder it. This is an epochal advancement in the inheriting of the party's lineage.

Another important demand arising in inheriting the lineage and in establishing the party's unitary ideological system is to have the leader's work methods fully established throughout the entire party and in society and to make the leader's accomplishment shine endlessly.

Within our party, which was founded and has been developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, there can be no work methods and style other than the leader's work methods, just as there can be no ideology other than the leader's ideas. Eradicating the old-fashioned work methods and style and fully establishing the leader's work methods is one of the fundamental problems in strengthening and developing our party into a chuche-type party.

Defining the establishment of the great leader's work methods as one of the major substances for party building and the inheritance of the revolutionary cause, our party helped stage, on a pan-party scale, the implementation of such substance. As a result, an epochal change has occurred in the functionaries' ideological point of view and work methods and the mettle of the party work has been changed completely.

Our functionaries are highly displaying the ethos of grasping the history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership and of going below to mingle with the producing masses and share weal and woe with them in accordance with the demands of the leader's work methods.

The entire party is filled with a revolutionary spirit and the vigor of youth and the relations between the party and the masses are becoming more indomitable. The entire party and all of society are growing to be dyed the one color of the leader's revolutionary ideas. Today all assets attained by the leader will permanently remain brilliant. This reality clearly proves the wisdom of the leadership of our party, which is endlessly glorifying the chuche lineage on the basis of correct lines and methods of struggle.

The fact that our party is properly solving the issue of inheriting the lineage without minor deviation is related to the issue of waging creative ideological and theoretical activities. The comprehensive delineation and systemization of the theory on lineage are a great achievement of our party.

Our party put forth the issue of lineage for the first time and delineated its contents and essence, the legitimacy of formation, and the inheritance of lineage. Thus, a mighty weapon for building a revolutionary party and fulfilling the revolutionary cause was provided.

The entire course our party has traversed is a proud history in which the chuche lineage was provided by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and in which this lineage has been tenaciously safeguarded and glorified under the leadership of our party center. Such a history, in which providing the lineage and inheritance and the development of this lineage are consistent, can be created only by such a party as one which upholds at the forefront the greater leader, who is the founder of the party, and an outstanding leader who is endlessly loyal to the great leader's cause.

With the creation of such a glorious history, our party is demonstrating the honor of the party which carries out the revolution and which has an inheritable nature. Our people firmly foresee the brilliant future of the Korean revolution and of the nation from the great leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is endlessly glorifying the chuche lineage and vigorously leading the building of our party and the revolutionary cause.

3. The brilliant inheritance of the chuche lineage has become a decisive guarantee for strengthening and developing our party and for perfecting the revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party's situation today is very good and its future is bright. The bright future of the party and people carrying out the revolution resides in the struggle to glorify the lineage. Only through such a struggle can we firmly succeed in the life of the party and people and greet a new era of history in which the revolutionary cause wins final victory.

Today our people are living in a rewarding time when the endlessly bright prospects have opened on the road before the party and the revolution. The Korean communist movement, which began under the banner of the DIU, has reached a high stage of remodeling the entire party and entire society on the chuche idea. Amid such a historic march, our party had been strengthened organizationally and ideologically more firmly than ever before and its authority has been enhanced.

Never before in the long history of our party has there been such a time when it possesses such a firm foundation and lofty guidance authority as today. The ever-victorious might, brilliant future, and lofty honor and dignity of our party have been obtained in the course of glorifying the great lineage. With brilliant inheritance of the chuche lineage provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party is able to permanently preserve its revolutionary nature.



The essential nature of our party is in its chuche-type character. Our party, which was founded with the chuche-type nature from the very beginning, came to have clear countenance as the chuche-type party amid the struggle to inherit its lineage.

The magnificent appearance of our party invariably maintaining its nature is demonstrated by its continuous struggle in upholding the banner of the DIU. The programs of a party are slogans extensively showing its character and mission. Without an inheritable nature in the programs of the party, we cannot think of the countenance and revolutionary nature of the party retaining its nature.

The program of chuche-orientation of the entire society which our party put forth and is implementing is a great communist construction program which was based on the program put forth by the DIU and which has been developed in accordance with the demand in implementing the revolution.

This program embodies the spirit and ideal of the DIU to build a socialist and communist paradise in the fatherland based on the principle of independence and to overthrow the imperialists in this world. The program of the DIU developed into a program of building of the party after the nation's liberation. Today, it has been further deepened as a program containing the loftier demand of dying the entire society with the chuche idea.

Our party's thorough revolutionary nature and brilliant inheritable nature lie in the fact that our party is advancing by upholding the revolutionary banner which it upheld when it was making its historic roots.

The party's nature is being ensured by the organizational and ideological firmness of the party ranks. Only the party which becomes firm generation after generation can invariably retain its own characteristics.

Our party is an invincible rank which was founded based on the chuche lineage and which has been strengthened and developed amid the struggle to inherit such a lineage. Old revolutionaries who fought by upholding the leader of the revolution with revolutionary faith and principle from the early days of the revolution and old functionaries and new generations who inherited the spirit of struggle of old revolutionary patriots are firmly united within our party. In particular the core force of the revolution which is able to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause upholding our party's leadership has been organized in our party.

Several million party members, including the core members of the party and state organizations, as well as those of the Army, are tenaciously defending and protecting the party and the leader with invincible revolutionary spirit in firm unity with the party center. Because there are invincible ranks with core members who absolutely trust the leader of the revolution generation after generation, our party can firmly preserve its nature under any circumstances and advance by upholding the banner of the chuche idea to the end.

With the brilliant inheritance of the chuche lineage provided by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we can accomplish the revolutionary cause pioneered in the Paektu Forest. The chuche lineage is an everlasting asset for perfection of the revolutionary cause. The course in which the revolutionary cause is advancing and is being perfected is the course in which the lineage is inherited and turned into practical success.

With comprehensive inheritance and development of the chuche lineage under the party's leadership, the Korean revolution has reached a mightier stage than ever before.

Thus, a foundation enabling us to occupy two strongholds of communism -- the ideological and material -- was firmly provided.

Today the struggle to revolutionize, working classize and intellectualize the entire society and to model the national economy on the *chuche* idea and to modernize and classize the national economy is being vigorously carried out in our country. All members of society are being prepared to be men of comprehensively advanced communism, and great successes are being registered in the nation's economic construction. Thus, the material and technical foundation of socialism is being firmly consolidated and the communistic nature is being constantly strengthened in all domains of politics, economics and culture.

Thanks to this great success attained in making the lineage shine, we can advance socialist and communist construction more energetically in the future. The political force of the revolution, too, is extraordinarily being strengthened in the course of brilliantly inheriting the *chuche* lineage.

Rallying rock-firm behind the party and leader with one mind and will, the entire party and all the people are tenaciously struggling with a single aspiration and goal, and our socialist system has been further strengthened and consolidated. In particular, it is the greatest victory won in the struggle to inherit the *chuche* lineage that the popular masses' confidence in our party has soared and that revolutionary discipline and order, capable of thoroughly realizing the party's leadership, have been firmly established.

Today's WPK is a political organization thoroughly embodying the party center's leadership in all domains of the revolution and construction, adhering firmly to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideas and lines.

Our party has established a conscious and rock-firm discipline by which all the party organizations and party members are implementing the party's lines, decisions, and directives unconditionally, to the end, and moving as one under the verbal orders and command of the party center. As a result, our party has now become a great guiding force capable of thoroughly implementing the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas, and of consummating the *chuche* cause to the end, braving all storms and ordeals. This is a brilliant realization of the long-standing and ardent aspirations of the Korean communists and revolutionary martyrs.

Today, we can boast with high dignity and pride, in a stately manner, that we have built a revolutionary party with a bright future never to be seen anywhere else. To our people, no joy or happiness can be greater than to struggle and advance following the leadership of this great party.

The history of our party, which has brilliantly inherited the *chuche* lineage, is teaching us a great number of lessons. First of all, it has taught us the lesson that the revolution can always triumph without suffering difficulties and unfold an endlessly bright path for the party and the fatherland only when it honors and upholds the leader of the party and the revolution well.

All the problems arising in the course of establishing the lineage and of inheriting and developing the lineage are to be solved by the leader [*yongdoja*]. Therefore, honoring and upholding the leader well is the key of keys for making the lineage shine.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who has founded and nurtured the WPK, is a great mentor of our party and people, and the Korean communists and people are the revolutionary warriors who have been raised by Comrade Kim Il-song.



In particular, our cadres -- all of them -- have been able to find ways of leading a true life, and grown up to become the commanding members charged with an important part of the revolution and construction.

It is impossible to conceive of our honor and worthiness of any kind apart from the respected and beloved leader and our party. The greater the benevolence we are endowed with and the greater the happiness we are enjoying, the higher the esteem in which we should hold the party and leader who are raising and leading us and the more devotedly we should struggle to consummate the cause of the party by sacrificing everything. This is an appropriate duty and sense of obligation that our revolutionary warriors should cherish.

The young communists and the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who achieved immortal feats in the course of establishing the lineage of our party stood without hesitation to shield the flying bullets from the enemy if such an act meant safeguarding the leader's [yongdoja] ideas and lines and protecting the revolutionary intellects, fully entrusting their fate to the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution.

By emulating such loyalty of the fallen revolutionary martyrs, we should guarantee the authority of the party and leader in all aspects and thoroughly realize the party center's leadership in all domains with a clear-cut stand and attitude.

Putting into practice a grand program to ensure victory in the revolution and national prosperity, our party is now energetically leading socialist economic construction. It is an important task facing us at present to fully display the superiority of the socialist system and to epochally improve the people's living standards.

Our revolution is still advancing along an arduous path. We should struggle tenaciously and fearlessly with a persistent battle spirit and militant mettle of crossing treacherous mountains and walking through bogs of any kind, following the party.

Our functionaries should organize and lead with responsibility the rewarding struggle to fulfill the 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction of the 1980's with a firm conviction in victory and summon the masses to the creation of innovations by going deep into the masses all the time while heeding their demands and resolving their demands in a timely manner. In this way, they should realize the party's intention brilliantly and embroider the history of our party with proud feats.

The WPK is a glorious party that is firmly inheriting the chuche lineage, upholding the great founder and leader [yongdoja].

The revolutionary cause of our people, who are vigorously advancing following the banner of the party, is indomitable.

#### CPRF ISSUES STATEMENT ON U.S. 'STAR WARS' PLAN

SK290332 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Information No 318 issued by the CPRF Secretariat on 28 June]

[Text] It was recently revealed that the U.S. imperialists are attempting to tempt even the South Korean puppets into their "star wars" program. This is arousing great anger among the people.

A South Korean newspaper reported that in an interview held on 18 June, a high-ranking U.S. official who was making a trip to some countries friendly to the United States in Asia to persuade them to support Reagan's "star wars" program confirmed that the United States has asked South Korea to join this program.

As is known, the "star wars" program is a very dangerous war plan to launch into space many military space stations; to control land forces and to guide missiles launched from land, the sea, and the air toward their targets by using these stations as relay bases; and to attack military targets and objects of other countries by using laser beams and military space weapons.

The high-ranking U.S. authorities are frantically attempting to implement this criminal program by any means, while propagandizing even in Congress that the "star wars" program will serve as a touchstone for U.S. military policy. This is part of a very dangerous nuclear war strategy aimed at conducting a first-strike against the socialist countries and using nuclear weapons to militarily interfere in the affairs of the progressive countries. Therefore, the world's peace-loving people strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists' criminal "star wars" program and the NATO members and other U.S. allies violently oppose this program.

The U.S. imperialists' attempt to tempt the South Korean puppets into the adventurous "star wars" program, which has been rejected throughout the world, is aimed at turning South Korea, where some 1,000 nuclear weapons have already been deployed, into a new nuclear base for a space war and further completing their strategy toward Korea and Asia as a whole.

The whole world, as well as the entire nation, hopes that the North-South contacts and dialogue will bear fruitful results to open a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification. Nothing can justify the U.S. imperialists' criminal maneuvers to create a dark cloud of a very dangerous new nuclear war at this very time. The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to tempt the South Korean puppets into the "star wars" program will further intensify the situation on the Korean peninsula and threaten peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

The United States must think over the grave consequences which its reckless new nuclear war plan will have on peace in our country and the world peace. It must stop at once its maneuvers to tempt the South Korean puppets into the dangerous "star wars" program and withdraw from South Korea at once, together with its various types of nuclear weapons and forces of aggression.

[Dated] 28 June 1985, Pyongyang

#### COMMENTARY DEPLORES SOUTH'S CONFRONTATION POLICY

SK300610 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 28 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 29 June commentary: "Confrontation Is Not an Attitude for Dialogue"]

[Text] Relaxing tensions in Korea and improving and developing North-South relations is the wish of all Korean people. The holding of dialogue between the North and the South and the opening of negotiations to improve relations between them is a positive development in this regard and is supported and welcomed at home and abroad.

The people sincerely hope that dialogue, which was established after a long time, will be fruitful if talks go smoothly. However, incidents incompatible with this hope are occurring in South Korea.

Government-organized large-scale anticommunist functions are taking place in Seoul and other places in South Korea in an effort to inspire enmity toward us and an attitude of confrontation. Anticommunist gatherings under various names are taking place in theaters and at plazas, and street marches are taking place in order to inspire anti-communism. Songs urging a northward march are heard on the radio and anticommunist movies are seen on television daily. Moreover, such remarks that the northern half of the republic is an unreclaimed area and that the North should be reclaimed are heard in gatherings and on television. The anticommunist rackets being kicked up in South Korea are unprecedented in view of their vicious nature.

The person in highest authority in South Korea himself is leading these heated rackets while inspiring confrontation. The South Korean dictator, who is frantically pursuing anticommunism, called on the South Korean people to cultivate their ability to seek confrontation with power, while loudly babbling that the people must not harbor hasty expectations of unification but must arm themselves with clear-cut anticommunist consciousness and that the possession of superiority of power against the North is a task for survival.

The anticommunist and anti-North rackets in South Korea show that the characteristics of the puppets' confrontational rackets against us have changed from seeking ideological confrontation to seeking military confrontation by using power. Since dialogue was established last fall, the puppets have deployed troops in the rear close to the Military Demarcation Line, have organized commando units to infiltrate into the rear of the northern half, and have reinforced armored, tank and Marine units. They began digging underground tunnels along an entire section of the Demarcation Line a little while ago under the pretext of finding natural resources.

These ominous developments in South Korea are reminiscent of what was seen on the eve of the 25 June war 35 years ago when the Syngman Rhee puppet clique accelerated preparations for a war of northward invasion. Even though the South responded to our proposal for dialogue and came to the meeting table using our relief measure for the South Korean flood victims as an opportunity, it is dreaming a different dream in reality. The North-South Red Cross talks and economic talks were arranged in order to contribute to reuniting severed ties in the humanitarian and economic sectors and to improving and developing mutual relations.

The South did not deny the fact that dialogue is meaningful in assuaging mistrust, which is an obstacle to improved relations. Therefore, the South must express its intention with deeds. If the South wanted to assuage mistrust and improve its relations with us through dialogue, how can it engage in activities of engaging the other side in dialogue at the same time as exacerbating tension? Its anticommunist rackets are not an attitude of dialogue but one of confrontation.

Its incitement of northward invasion and its advocacy of power confrontation, while holding a dialogue with us, are a deliberate and treacherous act designed to pour cold water over the people's hope for progress in dialogue, to turn North-South relations back to the original pro-dialogue status, and to exacerbate tension. We are carefully watching its reckless act. It is a grave miscalculation to think it can conquer us by force. It cannot solve problems through force. This is evidenced by the historical lesson of the Korean war, which ended in shameful defeat for the armed aggressors. We will judge whether or not the South wants to improve its relations with us according to its deed, not its words.

If it sincerely wants to improve North-South relations, it must stop its anachronistic confrontational policy.

If it sits face to face with us after giving up its anticommunist confrontational attitude, dialogue will make progress and will contribute to accelerating the improvement of relations. If it continuously advocates power confrontation and exacerbates the situation, running counter to the trend of the times aspiring toward peace, it will be held responsible for the consequences. Whether North-South relations are improved or whether the situation aggravated wholly depends on the South side's attitude hereafter.

#### RADIO DECRIES DJP STATEMENTS BLOCKING DIALOGUE

SK010358 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Trick Aimed at Coping With a Crisis in Rule"]

[Text] According to reports, in a statement released to mark the 35th anniversary of the 25 June war, the DJP babbled that the South Korean people must be vigilant against irresponsible acts hampering harmony and unity within South Korea, while denouncing our sincere efforts for dialogue to promote North-South rapprochement and trust and to relax tensions as a disguised peace offensive designed to bring about trouble and confusion to the puppets. This is another mean trick showing the puppets' traitorous nature.

The whole world highly praises our sincere peace efforts. Describing our positive peace proposal for the holding of North-South parliamentary talks as the most reasonable and realistic proposal, the world's people unanimously say that the republic's sincere attitude for the relaxation of tensions and peace is vividly evidenced by this proposal. Needless to say, the puppets' babble about our sincere peace efforts as a disguised peace offensive is aimed at blocking the influence this proposal would exert at home and abroad and justifying their persistent confrontation and war policy by denouncing this proposal. The disguised peace offensive which the puppets are babbling about is a variant of a theory of southward invasion.

It is unanimously recognized that there exists only the threat of northward invasion on the Korean peninsula, not a threat of southward invasion. Every time the puppets maneuver to strengthen their forces in an effort to prepare for a war of northward invasion conduct aggressive war exercises, and concoct plots, they put forth a stereotyped theory of southward invasion. The puppets babble that the South Korean people must be vigilant against irresponsible phenomenon hampering so-called harmony and unity among the people by pulling our leg. This clearly shows that they are pursuing a dirty political purpose, while babbling about the so-called disguised peace offensive.

What the puppets mean by irresponsible phenomenon hampering so-called harmony and unity among people is the daily growing anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle spirit of the South Korean youths, students, and people and the emergence of off-stage democratic forces. As is well known, the South Korean youths, students, and people are waging the strongest-ever anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle. As was clearly evidenced by the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center by university students in Seoul, the South Korean youths and students are waging more organized, stubborn, and violent struggles. In addition to these struggles, the broad section of people of all walks of life, including workers and peasants, are also waging struggles for survival and democracy, and the off-stage democratic forces' advance for the democratization of society has been further strengthened. These struggles are dealing a serious blow to the puppets' military fascist rule and driving them into an inescapable corner. Because of this, the puppets openly revealed their attempt to brutally suppress the struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people, while recklessly pulling our leg and branding their struggle as an act benefitting us or as a phenomenon hampering harmony among people in an effort to cope with the crisis facing their military fascist rule.



All facts clearly show that even though the puppets were dragged into the dialogue under pressure from home and abroad, they are pursuing a very dirty political purpose of coping with a serious crisis facing their rule by groundlessly slandering us and pulling our leg behind the curtain of dialogue. However, the puppets' dirty conspiratorial maneuver will further vividly reveal the traitorous nature of the puppets who are pursuing only a confrontational, divisionist, and war policy and will drive them into a further serious crisis. The puppets must carefully watch the trend of the times and stop the criminal conspiratorial maneuvers running counter to the nation's wishes and aspirations.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS SOUTH POLICE RAID ON CAMPUSES

SK010247 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 30 Jun 85

[NODONG SINMUN 1 July commentary: "Military Hooligans' Reckless Knife Wielding"]

[Text] Because of the wholesale roundup by the military hooligans, a most grave situation is being created in South Korea since the outrage of 17 May [military coup in 1980].

According to a report, in the early morning of 29 June, the Chon Tu-hwan ring kicked up a big racket of throwing several hundred armed police troops into nine colleges respectively in Seoul, Kwangju, and other areas and arresting 65 patriotic students from Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonsei University, Chonnam University, and others.

The same day, by throwing in some 100 hooligans also into the Taeu Apparel Company the puppets forcibly broke up the workers who had been staging a sit-in for 6 days. Amidst the hooligans' fascist, outrageous behavior many people were wounded.

Raided by the puppet police, various South Korean colleges were turned into scenes of shambles and the Taeu Apparel Company is still filled with screams. And, major cities, including Seoul, have been placed in an awe-inspiring atmosphere of fear.

This fascist outrage is being carried out under the command of the DJP. According to a news report, the puppet government and the DJP held a so-called party-administration policy coordination meeting on 28 June. Behind the facade of cracking down on acts creating social unrest, they issued a new suppressive directive on mapping out a strong measure for public security to suppress the labor movement and the students who are actively engaged in the student movement.

In accordance with this directive, the chief of the puppet National Police Headquarters, has thrown the police troops throughout South Korea into suppression, issuing a threatening statement: Because the campus is a part of our national territory, in the future, we will always exercise public power on campus and deal with the students, impure organizations, and individuals according to law.

The puppets' suppression of the South Korean youths, students, and workers is an intolerable fascist outrage. It, virtually, is a second scheme of the October Yusin committed by the Yusin remnants, a second outrage of 17 May, and a new scene of tumult under martial law conditions.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has so far clamored about the so-called democracy and campus autonomy. But, today, the ring has revealed the blood-stained teeth of a jackal, while throwing away even the superficially attractive mask of democracy and autonomy.



The puppets are wielding the National Security Law in suppressing students. They are clamoring as if their relevant measure had been aimed at security. This is a shameless sophistry of the hangmen.

Those students whom the puppets have recently arrested, are student cadres, who have been elected through fair and just elections at colleges, and patriotic students, who have participated in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggles, including the struggle of the occupation of and sit-in at the American Cultural Center. They demanded the democratization of the campus and society in South Korea, an explanation about the truth of the Kwangju massacre, and an apology by the murderers. They did nothing illegal.

The campus has turned into military drill-grounds and a place where special agents are rampant. The social and political life has become fascistized. Thus, even the freedom of academic research, and basic human and civil rights have been fully trampled underfoot. Under such a situation, the youths and students have demanded the democratization and an explanation about the truth of the Kwangju massacre, in which the streets were dyed with blood of the students and people. This is just.

The workers of the Daewoo Apparel Company have protested against their harsh exploitation and oppression by the vicious entrepreneurs for their rights to survival. This is fair and proper.

What on earth are the factors and causes of crimes and social unrest? Those who should be punished in South Korea are not the students and workers, but the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique which is trampling underfoot the campus, turning the society into a dark world and threatening the workers' rights to survival, while exercising vicious fascist, terrorist rule.

The so-called security, which the puppets have put forth in suppressing the students and the labor movement, is none other than the security for power. The puppets, who are suffering from a crisis being fully isolated from the people, are trying to victimize the patriotic students and workers for their fascist tyranny under the pretext of security for the purpose of maintaining their power.

With the suppression of the patriotic students, the puppets are also scheming to cover up the crimes of the U.S. imperialists -- the behind-the-scenes wirepullers of the Kwangju massacre -- and to maintain the colonial puppet regime under their patronage. With no excuse can the puppets justify their suppression and cover up their nation-selling treacherous acts.

The DJP of traitor Chon Tu-hwan itself is taking the lead in the latest suppression of students and labor movement. This is well proven by the fact alone that the party-administration policy coordination meeting held on the eve of the suppression was sponsored under the command and control of No Tae-u.

Although it has clamored as if assuming the heavy responsibility for the social stability and promotion of welfare as a ruling party, the DJP has not yet put forth any just policy aimed at resolving the problem concerning the people's livelihood. It is a group of hooligans who have been absorbed only in the policy of following the United States and Japan, the scheme to perpetuate the division, and the acts of hauling people off to jail with a view to maintaining their power.

The puppets were brazen-faced enough to clamor that this suppression was aimed at removing the feelings of unrest from the society and guaranteeing the people's livelihood. Can it be really said that the suppression of the students and workers demanding the democratization of the society and the wage hikes is aimed at removing the unrest and guaranteeing the people's livelihood?

The ringleaders, who create a social unrest and threaten the people's livelihood by exercising the barbarous military terrorist policy in South Korea, are none other than the gangsters of the DJP of the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

The mass searches of campuses and the forced break-ups of labor disputes prove that the intrinsic nature of the fascist hangment has not changed, but it becomes more vicious with the passage of time. There is no guarantee that they will not repeat a new bloody incident like the Kwangju massacre.

But, with suppression, one can never quell people's resistance. The puppets' fascist suppression will only result in (?fanning) the struggle by the students and people and hastening their ruin.

Without exception, the previous successive dictators of South Korea were destroyed by people's judgment. The mass antigovernment movement by the youths, students, and people of various strata, which has been intensified and developed in South Korea for 5 years since the present dictator took power, predicts that the fate of the present ruling bunch will not be different from that of its predecessors.

Has not the time ripened for the puppets to learn a due lesson from this? The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop the fascist suppression of the youths, students, and workers, immediately and unconditionally release the patriots, who have been illegally arrested and imprisoned, and step down from power as demanded by the people.

If the puppets continue to run wild recklessly, ignoring the people's demands, they will face a stronger resistance and receive a severe punishment.

#### MASS RALLIES HELD ON KOREAN WAR ANNIVERSARY

SK291207 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Mass rallies and demonstrations were held and staged in Nampo, Pyongsong, Hyesan, and Sinuiju on 25 June, the day of the struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

Participating in a mass rally held in Nampo were Comrade Yi Kun-mo, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Nampo Municipal Party Committee, and chairman of the People's Committee of Nampo; Chang In-sok, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of Nampo; responsible functionaries from local party committees, power organs, administrative and economic agencies, and workers' organizations.

Participating in a mass rally held in Pyongsong were Comrade Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of South Pyongan Province; Kim Hak-pong, responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the People's Committee of South Pyongan Province; and responsible functionaries from local party committees, power organs, administrative and economic agencies, and workers' organizations.

Participating in a mass rally held in Hyesan were Kim Yong-tuk, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee in Yanggang Province, and responsible functionaries from local party committees, power organs, administrative and economic agencies, and workers organizations.

Participating in a mass rally held in Sinuiju were Kim Kyong-yul, responsible secretary of the North Pyongan Provisional Party Committee and the People's Committee of North Pyongan Province; Kim Hui-chun, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of North Pyongan Province; responsible functionaries from local party committees, power organs, administrative and economic agencies, and workers' organizations.

USSR PRESS CONFERENCE ON ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

SK290844 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] On 25 June, a press conference was held at the embassy of our country in the Soviet Union on the month of the joint anti-U.S. struggle from 25 June to 27 July. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was respectfully placed on the front wall of the site of the press conference.

Participating in the press conference were many newspaper, press, radio and magazine reporters in the Soviet Union. Kwon Hui-kyong, the ambassador of our country to the Soviet Union, spoke at the press conference.

Noting the significance of the month of the joint anti-U.S. struggle this year, he said that the historic victory attained by our people in the past Fatherland Liberation War was the brilliant fruition of the outstanding tactics of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and demonstrated our socialist system and the invincible might of the Korean people and the People's Army.

Saying that the Korean people have experienced immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings because of the division of the country, he denounced the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists as the source of all the misfortunes and sufferings of our people, and as the basic obstacle to the reunification of the fatherland.

He said that in order to prevent the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and to provide a prerequisite for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, we proposed that tripartite talks be realized and that matters concerning the issuance of a joint declaration on nonaggression be discussed by holding parliamentary talks between the North and the South.

He expressed a firm belief that the Soviet Communist Party and government and the fraternal Soviet people will positively extend support for and solidarity with the struggle of our people to force foreign forces to withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

DPRK, PRC PROVINCES ESTABLISH FRIENDLY TIES

SK010455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing June 29 (KCNA) -- An agreement on forming relations of friendly provinces between the South Hwanghae Province of Korea and Shandong Province of China was signed on June 29 in Jinan. It was signed by Paek Pom-su, chief secretary of the South Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Provincial People's Committee, on a visit to Shandong Province, China, and Li Changan, deputy secretary of the Shandong Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and governor of the province.

After the signing ceremony, Liang Buting, secretary of the Shandong Provincial Committee of the CPC hosted a reception.

ROK, CHINA AGREE ON SETTLEMENT FOR SUNKEN BOAT

SK291126 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Report by correspondent Pak Tae-sok from Hong Kong]

[Excerpts] The first civilian negotiations to be conducted between our country and Communist China, which have continued for 12 days since 18 June in Hong Kong, have ended successfully as China's Shanghai Ocean Transport Corporation agreed to pay \$470,000 in compensation for the dead crew members and the sunken boat.

Lawyer Yi Yang-u, chief delegate of our side, and (Yu U-chong), director of the Shanghai Ocean Transport Corporation and chief delegate of the Communist Chinese side, exchanged an agreement written in English at 1700 today after the Communist Chinese side agreed to pay an average of \$24,600 in compensation for each dead crew member and \$175,000, current boat price, for the sunken boat No 11 Wonkunhae-ho.

As for the title of the persons signing the agreement, lawyer Yi Yangu represented Hwanghae Sangsa in Inchon, the ROK and the Communist Chinese side was represented by (Yu U-chong), director of the Shanghai Ocean Transport Corporation in Shanghai, China, thus establishing a precedence of the official names of each state being used in the first document to come from civilian negotiations.

With the agreement on the amount of the compensation, the Communist Chinese side will deposit in cash the aggregate amount of \$470,000 in the bank designated by the ROK side within 30 days from now. Notarization for this will be completed this coming Monday.

Lawyer Yi Yang-u, chief delegate of our side, said that there is no winner or loser in the negotiations with the Communist Chinese side and that they did their best to apply international regulations and practice. Mr (Chung Ka-pyong) said that although the value of compensation for the boat was somewhat insufficient, they could not delay the duration of the negotiations because they had to compensate the bereaved families for the dead crew members soon.

CSIS COUNCIL HOLDS SECOND FORUM IN SEOUL

No Sin-Yong Address

SK010004 Seoul YONHAP in English 2345 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Sunday that through direct inter-Korean talks and closer cooperation with the United States, the Korean Government will spare no effort to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia.

Addressing the opening session of the second CSIS (the Center for Strategic and International Studies) Council of the Northeast Asia forum, held in the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel here on Sunday, No said, "I expect that the serious and enthusiastic discussions in this forum will give birth to a clear recommendation on how Korea and the United States should cooperate with each other and cope with the ever-changing situation in Northeast Asia."

Noting that the peace and stability on the Korean peninsula is the "linchpin of security in Northeast Asia," the prime minister stressed that South Korea has incessantly tried to eliminate the barrier between Seoul and Pyongyang which has been heightened and hardened by the 40-year division of Korea.



With the advent of the Pacific era, it is "very opportune" that this kind of academic meeting has been arranged to discuss matters related to Northeast Asia, he said.

About 100 delegates, including legislators, government officials, scholars and business executives from both countries attended the three-day meeting to discuss three issues: "Economic Cooperation Between the United States and Northeast Asia," "Security and Strategic Balance in Northeast Asia" and "Political Conditions in the United States and Northeast Asia."

Among the American participants are Sen. James McClure of Idaho; William Sherman, deputy assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs at the State Department; Lionel Olmer, undersecretary for international trade at the Commerce Department; and Anos Jordan, Jr., president and chief executive officer at the Washington-based CSIS.

The Korean attendants include Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the government party; Pong Tu-hwan, chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee; and Kim Ki-hwan, secretary general of the International Economy Policy Council.

The forum was sponsored by the CSIS at Georgetown University in the United States and organized by the Korea-U.S. Council for Northeast Asia. The main purpose of the council is to enhance mutual understanding between the two countries by exchanging views on the political, economic and military situations in Northeast Asia.

#### Yun Song-min Addresses Banquet

SK010327 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min said Sunday that North Korea's recent peace offensive has been an effort to disrupt public opinion and to undermine stability in South Korea.

Yun said that North Korea has already constructed about 170 underground tunnels and forward deployment bases near the Demilitarized Zone and has concealed military equipment that could be used in the initial stage of a surprise attack.

The defense minister's statements were made during an address at a dinner hosted by Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, at the National Assembly building in honor of the attendants of the second Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) Council of the Northeast Asia forum.

Delegates at the three-day meeting, which opened Sunday, will discuss political, economic and security issues in Northeast Asia. Attending the meeting are about 100 delegates, including legislators, government officials, scholars and business executives from both Korea and the United States.

Yun said that North Korea has started to extensively reinforce its military forces under the 1980 directive of its top leader, Kim Il-song, and that it is now capable of launching a blitzkrieg, conducting chemical warfare or mobilizing commando-rangers. He also said that Pyongyang has deployed an armed most of the the 85 U.S.-manufactured Hughes helicopters that it recently illegally purchased. North Korea also recently purchased six sophisticated MIG-23 fighters from the Soviet Union and is expected to buy an additional 35 to 45 MIG-23s later this year, the minister said.



## Foreign Minister's Speech

SK010754 Seoul YONHAP in English 0738 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Son-kyong said Monday that neither China nor the Soviet Union could effectively restrain North Korea from attacking the South if Pyongyang decides to do so. The geo-political importance of North Korea as a valued communist neighbor to both China and the Soviet Union could prevent either of those nations from intervening, Yi explained.

On the second day of the second CSIS (Center for Strategic and International Studies) Council of Northeast Asia forum here, Yi said that South Korea must be constantly on guard against the possibility that North Korea will suddenly pursue a policy of military adventurism.

Pyongyang may be driven to armed provocation out of the desire to take advantage of minor changes in the regional balance of power to divert public attention from internal problems, or to disrupt Seoul's recently improved international status, which is reflected in the scheduling of the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Summer Olympics here, Yi said.

"Nevertheless, we will continue to seek dialogue with the North and to pursue policies that will ultimately make possible the peaceful reunification of our country to which the whole nation aspires," the minister said. "We also believe that the simultaneous admission into the United Nations of both South and North Korea will significantly contribute to the reduction of tensions on the peninsula," he added. To this end, Korea will continue to make persistent efforts to improve its war-deterrent capabilities, based on security arrangements between Seoul and Washington, Yi said. "At the same time, we do not intend to neglect opportunities to improve relations with all of our neighbors, including the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union," Yi said.

The foreign minister also said that Korea should continue to try its hardest to maintain economic growth. "In diversifying our economic relations with the outside world, we will not only continue to strengthen our cooperation with the developed nations, but will also promote South-South cooperation with developing countries," he said.

POLICE SEARCH COLLEGES, ARREST SAMMINTU STUDENTS

SK290642 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] The National Police Headquarters threw police troops into nine major colleges in Seoul, Pusan, and Kwangju at 0430 this morning with a view to arrest the ringleaders of illegal campus disturbances and the cadres of the Sammin Struggle Committee who had been wanted by police, thereby carrying out a wholesale search and arresting a total of 66 students. In conjunction with the arrest of those students involved, the police confiscated 85,824 items of 54 kinds, including placards, impure printed materials, Molotov cocktails, wooden bars, and iron pipes, at various places, including the student union halls where those students had been hiding.

The following students were arrested by police today: 19 students from Korea University, including (Pak Nung-chol), chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee of Korea University; 18 students from Songgyungwan University; 10 students from Tongguk University; 4 students each from Sogang University and the Hanguk University of Foreign Studies; 2 students from Yonsei University; 8 students from Chonnam University; and Mr (Kim Chong-hon), a civilian.

Among those students are three cadres of the Sammin Struggle Committee who had been wanted by police in connection with their involvement in the Sammin Struggle Committee.

Pak Pae-kun, chief of the National Police Headquarters, issued a statement in connection with the search made at the major colleges early this morning. He said: Although the police have so far exercised public power when the campuses have requested it, in the future, the police will exercise public power over acts violating the National Security Law which praise, encourage, and stir up puppet North Korea, and such criminal acts as kidnapping, detention of relevant persons, violence, and arson, even if the campuses do not demand it.

Pak Pae-kun, police chief, said: The campuses, which are becoming rapidly devastated because some campus facilities have become hideouts for an extremely small number of leftist students who are engaged in student movements and have been used as a hiding-place for those students who have committed crimes, could not be left intact any longer. At the same time, today's measure was inevitable in terms of national security.

He said: Because the campus is never a extra territorial place and it cannot be left intact in order to prevent it from being abused as a base for illegal activities for an extremely small number of radical students, the police will exercise resolute police power and will severely punish those impure organizations and individuals who instigate and incite illegal campus disturbances behind the scenes.

Meanwhile, prior to the campus searches to arrest the problem students in the Seoul area, the police first received a prior warrant for 10 students and a search and confiscation warrant for 7 colleges, including Seoul National University.

The following are the colleges for which the search and confiscation warrant was issued: Songgyungwan University, the Hanguk University for Foreign Studies, Seoul National University, Yonsei University, Korea University, Tongguk University, and Sogang University.

(Pak Man-ho), a senior judge of the Seoul District Criminal Court, issued the prior warrant and the search and confiscation warrant at 2100 last night.

#### Summer Camp Ban Ordered

SK200345 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 30 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] In connection with the police's all-out search operations on nine universities, on 29 June, the Ministry of Education instructed all universities in the country to ban the various kinds of "camps" students of Seoul National University and almost all of the other universities are planning to open during summer vacation.

Pointing out that students may engage in activities of inspiring radical ideologies among the general public and high school and university students by inviting them to these on-campus camps, the Ministry of Education instructed each university to ban such camps by any means.

"The Chongsong Camp," the first of its kind, opened in Yonsei University during the summer vacation in 1984. This year, "the Nation's School" -- which was recently changed to "the Kwanak Camp" -- is scheduled to open at Seoul National University and the third Chongsong Camp at Yonsei University on or about 15 August. Such camps are also scheduled to be held in Korea, Songgyungwan, Ewha Women's, Konguk, and Chungang Universities, Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, and other universities on or about 15 August.

## Seoul Students Protest

SK300316 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 30 Jun 85 p 11

[Text] Some 1,500 students of Korea, Songgyungwan, Sogang, and Tongguk Universities staged on-campus demonstrations on the afternoon of 29 June to oppose the police search of campuses. Some 1,000 students of Korea University gathered at the main playing field at 1700 and began throwing stones at the police, while demanding the release of students taken to the police station and an end to campus suppression. The students dispersed after demonstrating for 1 hour.

Some 200 students of Sogang University began an on-campus demonstration at 1400 and demanded an end to the inspection of campus activities, while throwing stones and Molotov cocktails at the police. They dispersed at 1640.

Meanwhile, some 20 staff members of the student body began an all-night sit-in at the office of the dean of student affairs at 2240.

WORKERS BREAK UP STRIKE AT DAEWOO APPAREL PLANT

SK300016 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] Sit-ins at two garment factories in southwestern Seoul unexpectedly ended Friday evening and yesterday morning when nonunionized employees intervened and forcibly evacuated the protesters.

The six-day-long sit-in at the Daewoo Apparel Co. in the Kuro Industrial Complex was broken apart after dozens of angry nonunion employees stormed into the compound and pulled out more than 100 protesters around 8:30 a.m. yesterday.

At least 20 persons on both sides were injured in the clash, which involved fierce rock-throwing and stick-wielding.

The nonunion members had opposed the sit-in for fear that they might lose jobs if the sit-in had led to the permanent closure of the factory. Daewoo Apparel employees staged the sit-in pressing for the release of three arrested union leaders.

The day's clash started when the nonunion employees tried to block dozens of radical college students and textile workers from the Chonggyechon area who jumped over the factory fence to join the protesters.

The union members threw stones and furniture at nonunionized employees who were checking the students and the textile workers. It prompted the nonunion members to break into the sit-in site, allegedly wielding steel pipes and wooden sticks amid fierce resistance from protesters.

Some of the protesters, many of them women, were injured when they jumped to the ground from the second floor. Some lighted torch and threatened to commit suicide if the non-union members came up to the sit-in site. This prompted eight fire engines to scramble to the scene.

The police arrested 18 textile workers from Chonggyechon and eight college students. The students were known to be the Seoul National University (SNU)'s Sammin Struggle Committee leaders. The committee is a campus organization of radical students with links to other major universities across the nation.

On Friday evening, about 50 nonunionized employees of Buhung Co., another garment factory in the complex, broke into the barricades and forcibly dispersed 118 unionized employees who had been staging a sit-in in support of the Daewoo Apparel workers.

About 10 protesters were learned to have been injured when they were attacked with wooden sticks by nonunion employees.

The police arrested 14 suspected leaders on the sit-in. Among the arrested are two expelled Seoul college students.

#### NKDP Issues Protest

SK300025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] yesterday censured the government with regard to the "forced end" of a labor strike and Daewoo Apparel Co.

Spokesman Hong Sa-duk charged the government with "having instigated the barbaric action of forcefully dragging exhausted strikers out of their sit-in." Warning that the oppression of labor movements would seriously affect the future of the nation, Hong called on the government to try to help establish harmonious labor-management relations.

#### GOVERNMENT, DJP TAKE HARDLINE STANCE ON PROTESTS

SK290031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The government and the ruling Deomocratic Justice Party yesterday took on a hardline stance against various social problems such as illegal demonstrations by students and strikes by laborers. The decision was made in a joint meeting of Cabinet members and leading DJP officials for policy coordination between the administration and the party.

Participants in the meeting shared the view that the government should use everything within its power to cope with any scheme to destroy public peace as the people felt uneasy due to increased collective actions and cruel crimes.

They pointed out, for instance, that illegal assemblies and demonstrations by students seriously impede the business of merchants and inhabitants near universities. "The government and the party agreed to prevent the flow of demonstrators into streets in any circumstances," party spokesman Rep. Sim Myong-po said.

As to the strikes at workshops, Labor Minister Cho Chol-kwon revealed that his ministry would concentrate efforts to prevent student activists from joining labor unions in false identities. "The government will guide employers to solve labor disputes by themselves through dialogues with workers," he told the DJP members. He also said that the government would seek ways of invigorating the activities of labor unions by respecting their roles of speaking for laborers.

The policy coordination meeting held at the party headquarters lasted for about four hours over dinner.

Spokesman Sim said that the government and the party pledged to root out "false rumors" spreading in society, which "aim at touching off social chaos, splitting the national consensus, and deluding the innocent people."



During the session, the DJP urged the government to work out appropriate measures on student activists' attempt at political training of farmers during the summer vacation.

The DJP suggested that the government, in particular, be fully prepared for possible radical actions by student activists during the second semester through close cooperations among administration offices concerned.

Education Minister Son Chae-sok said that his ministry was planning to "purify" ideologies of radical students with special training programs during the summer vacation.

In particular, Minister Son disclosed his ministry's plan to provide students with "overseas training in Japan, Thailand and Singapore."

The government and the DJP also agreed to help exporting firms increase investment in their facilities to strengthen their competitive power in international markets.

DJP members recommended that the government make major efforts to expand chances for employment in the second half of the year.

#### TWO KIMS SAY NEW NKDP PRESIDENT CAN BE ELECTED

SK300121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam agreed yesterday that if necessary, the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] could elect its president and vice presidents through open competition in a special national convention Aug. 1-2.

The two Kims said that a consensus of the NKDP's founding convention last January calls for the revamping of the party leadership system within six months. They said, however, that delegates to the convention should determine whether or not the new party leaders could be elected in the upcoming convention.

As co-chairmen of the Council of the Promotion of Democracy [CPD], the two Kims have great influence over the main opposition party.

Over breakfast at Kim Yong-sam's house, the two CPD co-chairmen discussed conflicting clauses of the party constitution concerning the special national convention.

Party secretary general Yi Taek-ton Friday reported to party president Yi Min-u that it could be disputed that the convention is empowered to elect new leaders. The reason is that party president and vice presidents are guaranteed a two-year term in the party constitution, he explained.

"If the convention is to pick new leaders, then incumbent leaders should resign voluntarily and no-confidence votes should be initiated, a political decision is needed for the matter," he said.

The two Kims said they agreed to strive to make the convention a festive occasion for displaying party solidarity and preparing for the political activities that begin this fall.

During their one-hour-and-20-minute discussion, they said they agreed that the current labor disputes are "serious."

"Violence should not be employed in any case. Entrepreneurs, workers and the government are required to take one step backward and solve the disputes through dialogue," they said.

The two Kims also said they will strengthen the CPD organization after the NKDP convention by establishing local chapters in major cities and provinces.

#### ADJUSTMENT MADE IN TARIFF REDUCTIONS, EXEMPTIONS

SK010321 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The South Korean Finance Ministry Monday implemented an adjustment in tariff reductions and exemptions on certain items in an effort to promote the nation's technology-intensive industries.

The adjustment is limited to plant equipment and basic facility items used in technology-intensive industries, such as the machine, electronics and defense sectors.

Excluded from the new measure are those items produced in Korea's manufacturing industry and those with current applicable rates of less than 10 percent.

With the implementation of the adjustment on Monday, the number of items in the machine and electronics manufacturing industry subject to tariff reductions and exemptions increased from 240 to 268. In the defense industry, the number fell from 86 to 82.

In the industrial fields of iron and steel, shipbuilding, auto and oil refinery, the ministry increased the number of items subject to tariff reductions and exemptions from 194 to 203.

By industrial sector, the defense industry topped the list of tariff reduction rates with 90 percent, followed by the machine and electronic industry with 60 percent and the iron and steel industry with 50 percent.

The remaining industrial sectors received a tariff reduction benefit of 30 percent.

#### BRIEFS

JAPAN GRANTS LOAN -- Seoul, June 26 (YONHAP) -- The Korea Exchange Bank Tuesday signed an agreement with a group of Japanese banks in Tokyo for a 40 billion-yen (160 million U.S.-dollar) loan, the state-run Korean Bank said Wednesday. Forty-six leading banks, including the Bank of Tokyo, the Industrial Bank of Japan, Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corp., and Nippon Life Insurance Co., will co-manage the loan, a bank spokesman said. The loan is scheduled to be repaid over eight years, including a four-year grace period, at an interest rate of 0.1 percent above the Japanese long-term prime rate for 20 billion yen. The Japanese long-term prime rate will apply to the remaining 20 billion yen. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0125 GMT 26 Jun 85 SK]

34TH ANNIVERSARY OF KPRP MARKED IN PHNOM PENH

## Meeting Held

BK281120 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpt] A grand meeting was held at 0800 on 28 June at the Basak riverfront theater hall to mark the 34th founding anniversary of the KPRP. Attending the meeting in the presidium were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Organization Commission, and vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; and Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning. Also attending the meeting were leaders from various state institutions; representatives of KPRAF units; party members, core groups; representatives of youth associations attached to various central ministries and offices; representatives of ethnic minorities; cadres, workers, and personnel; and many young pioneers; as well as the comrade ambassadors and representatives of various embassies in Cambodia.

## Heng Samrin Address

BK291032 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, at 28 June Phnom Penh Meeting Marking the 34th Founding Anniversary of the KPRP -- recorded]

[Text] Today we mark the KPRP's 34th founding anniversary in an atmosphere in which our entire party, Army, and people are enthusiastically emulating to expand the resounding victories won in the 1984-85 dry season, continue to attack the enemies, persuade misled persons to return to the fold, and carry out the rainy season rice production in order to achieve greater feats to welcome the upcoming fifth party congress.

From the time when the Indochinese Communist Party, founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, developed into three separate parties of the three Indochinese countries so that each party could correctly carry out the historic mission of its own nation and class, our party has passed through tests and trials for 34 years. This allows us to assess the situation thoroughly as follows: If and when the party was loyal to Marxism-Leninism, the interests of the fatherland and people, and harmonious Cambodia-Vietnam militant solidarity, and firmly defended the three Indochinese countries' militant alliance against their common enemies, no matter what the difficulties, the Cambodian revolution could surmount them and be victorious. On the other hand, when the Maoist Pol Pot clique usurped the party leadership and betrayed Marxism-Leninism, the interests of the fatherland and people, and the Cambodia-Vietnam militant solidarity, despite the fact that our people scored great victories in the war against the U.S. imperialists, all the achievements made by the Cambodian revolution were destroyed. Our people then faced the danger of genocide.

Since its reconstruction, our party has recorded outstanding feats. First, since its founding, our party has adopted correct revolutionary lines for leading the valiant and resolute struggle waged by our entire Army and people. All the party's lines are aimed at effectively serving the cause of national defense and construction. The party has always paid attention to improving the people's livelihood and their right to mastery, and to enhancing national unity and internationalist solidarity.

Second, the party has led our entire Army and people to wage the struggle valiantly against the enemies and regarded the defense of the country and revolutionary achievements as its most sacred, major task. It has successively defeated the enemies' insane counterattacks in their war of occupation and [word indistinct] against the PRK

Third, it has led our people in the struggle to surmount all difficulties, thus gradually restoring the economy, rebuilding and developing our culture and social establishment, stabilizing the people's livelihood, and encouraging the people to vigorously stimulate the three revolutionary movements -- attacking the enemies, carrying out the production drive, and building genuine revolutionary forces.

Fourth, it has promoted the party building cause in the political, ideological, and organizational fields in accordance with the new party building theory of Marxism-Leninism in order to enhance the party's collective leadership. This is why the internal unity within the party has steadily increased. Our party has built a rank of cadres who have developed through actual combat, been trained and inculcated with Marxism-Leninism and the party lines, and who have led a revolutionary lifestyle. Many cadres have actively contributed to the victories won by our revolution.

Dear comrades and friends: Looking back over the past 6 years, we will see that thanks to the great efforts of our entire party, Army, and people and the fraternal assistance given us by Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries, the Cambodian revolution has scored successive victories. The victories we won this year, especially the 1984 victories in the military field, are greater than those in previous years. The most important victories are those we won in the 1984-85 dry season. These are the greatest victories we have won since the 7 January 1979 victory.

It is true that the enemies have stubbornly refused to abandon their maneuvers to undermine our revolution. The Beijing authorities, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ultrarightist rulers, are seeking every means to introduce the Cambodian remnants into the interior of Cambodia in order to launch sabotage activities against our revolution.

However, the enemy forces are in a state of defeat and desperation. Their bases along the border were smashed by our forces and their morale is very low. The number of persons who have deserted the enemy ranks and returned to the fold has increased. This is a good opportunity for us to further attack and disperse the enemy soldiers and allow our revolutionary forces to advance rapidly, thus advancing our cause of national defense and construction a new step. Our entire party, Army, and people should increase national unity and internationalist solidarity and advance toward achieving more victories. The Army units, militiamen, and male and female combatants should cooperate closely with the units of the Vietnam Volunteer Army in controlling and defending the Cambodian-Thai border. You should always be ready to defeat all the enemies' counterattacks and threats along the border.



Workers should continue to join in building the border defense line in order to help our army men increase their mastership and control over our border. Militia units in all villages, communes, and areas threatened by the enemy should strive to sweep up the remnants in order to defend our people's peaceful life. All compatriots should join with the Armed Forces in carrying out the mass persuasion work among families whose members are still with the enemy so as to help them get rid of this misery.

Those who are in the enemy ranks should see the enemies' state of impasse, their lies, and their cruelties, desert their ranks immediately, and return to their families and the revolution. Peasants throughout the country should strive to surmount all difficulties and pledge to record successes in this rainy season in order to welcome the glorious combat victories we won along the border and be ready to sell more rice to the state. All workers should enhance their class vanguard role by carrying out well the production, communications, transport, and all other work in the service of the emulation drive, the cause of national defense and security, and the success of the rice production drive, thus creating feats to welcome the fifth party congress.

Party committees at all levels must pay greater attention to the work of building and training cadres, particularly the principal cadres. In this immediate period, they must continue to organize courses for studying the resolutions adopted by the party cadres' meeting. At the same time, they must send leading cadres at all levels to work in communes in order to help all localities carry out the present work and further temper the cadres. Party cadres must enhance their sense of responsibility and spirit of self-assistance, love and respect the people, and set models in combat, labor, work, study, consolidating internal unity and internationalist solidarity, ethics, and lifestyle. All activities of the party organizations must be concentrated on the revolutionary movements of the masses, particularly workers, peasants, and combatants of the Armed Forces. They must strive hard so that by the end of this year there will be more party branches in communes, districts, enterprises, and Army units. The entire party, Army, and people must strive to successfully carry out these important tasks and prepare favorable conditions for the further advance toward achieving greater victories, thus creating feats to welcome the fifth party congress. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, at present the Beijing reactionary rulers, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ultrarightist leaders, are stubbornly carrying on their hostile acts of sabotage against the PRK, LPDR, and the SRV. The Cambodian people, like the Lao and Vietnamese peoples, desire to live in peace with Chinese people, to see the quick establishment of a border of friendship between Cambodian and Thailand and between Laos and Thailand, and to create a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. For these aims, in concert with fraternal Vietnam and Laos, we are always ready to negotiate with the concerned parties on the basis of the five points mentioned in the statement of the foreign ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries held in January 1985.

We welcome every show of goodwill and common sense. We oppose the expansionist and bellicose policy pursued by Beijing, the United States, and Thailand. We support the tendency for conciliation between the ASEAN countries and the three Indochinese countries. But, we are always ready and pledge to use our right to self-determination to deal due blows to the aggressors in order to defend our fatherland's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and our people's peaceful life.

On behalf of the Cambodian party, government, and people, I would like to express profound gratitude to the parties, governments, and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries, to the government and people of India, and to all friends in the world who have given us most precious assistance and support. [applause]

Firmly grasping the significance of this period to expand our state of power and victory, all cadres, combatants, and people should strive to create more feats. All Cambodian communists should advance. The resounding victories are awaiting all of us. [applause]

Let us emulate in order to create feats to welcome the fifth party congress! [applause]

Long live the glorious KPRP! [applause]

Long live immortal Marxism-Leninism! [applause]

#### Station Editorial

BK281023 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Station editorial: "Strive To Build and Strengthen Our Party in Order To Advance Toward Greater Victories"]

[Text] On 28 June 1985 the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, now the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, will be 34 years old.

This year, we mark the party's founding anniversary with great joy over the wonderful victories won by our Armed Forces and people, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army Volunteers, in their 1984-85 dry season offensives against the Pol Pot remnants and the Son Sann-Sihanouk Cambodian reactionary groups in their hideouts along the Cambodian-Thai border.

The KPRP is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party and the vanguard of the Cambodian working class. Its origin is the Indochinese Communist Party which was founded, fostered, and trained by esteemed and beloved President Ho Chi Minh. From its birth, the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party led the people in the brilliantly victorious struggle against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists. However, the opportunists -- Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan -- cheap lackeys of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists penetrated the party and turned it upside down by barbarously implementing a genocidal policy against innocent people and insanely opposing fraternal Vietnam.

Thanks to the great, historic victory of 7 January 1979, our people have become genuine masters of their own destiny and a genuine revolutionary party has been rebuilt. During the past more than 6 years, our glorious KPRP has led the people in the arduous struggle for national construction and won great victories in all fields, thus bringing about a wonderful rebirth of our country and expanded steadily, our revolutionary administration has been strengthened from the central to local levels, our Armed Forces have grown gradually both in terms of size and combat quality, and the PRK's prestige has been vigorously enhanced in the international arena. The party's noble ideals have now become the sacred aspiration of our nation. Under the beacon of the party's resolutions, our revolutionary movement has been carried out vigorously throughout the country.

This movement constitutes the fierce struggle waged by our cadres and combatants in charge of defending our border, the resolute offensive launched by our militiamen in defending villages and communes and ensuring social order, the arduous work carried out by our young workers at the national defense labor sites, the efforts made with a great sense of consciousness by our people from all walks of life in persuading misled persons to return to the fold, the tasks carried out arduously by cadres and personnel in cities, provinces, ministries, and offices, and the vigorous production drive carried out by our workers and peasants at factories, enterprises, and rice fields.

In addition to the great revolutionary achievements made in all fields, the party has paid particular attention to the work of building the party and genuine revolutionary forces which, during the past several years, has brought satisfactory achievements. The party building work has been promoted in all provinces, cities, central ministries and offices, and the Armed Forces. This is the progress of our party which has taken deep root among our masses, workers, peasants, and combatants. This movement has been closely linked with the combat campaign against the enemies and the production drive in all localities.

We are very proud of the victories scored so far. However, we will not be complacent to the point of being careless. We pledge to fight and always be ready to fight against all the maneuvers and activities of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, U.S. imperialists, the international reactionary forces, and particularly the Thai authorities and their lackeys -- the Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk groups. All localities must strive to carry out the emulation drive, implement well all the major policies adopted by the national meeting of party cadres, and successfully realize the 1985 economic and social program.

At the same time, all must vigorously stimulate the building of genuine revolutionary forces, enhance patriotism and socialist internationalist solidarity, and particularly strengthen and expand the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos special militant alliance, thus contributing to the cause of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world. We must always increase our confidence in the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP and turn this confidence into concrete acts in carrying out the revolutionary movement in order to strive to excel in creating feats for welcoming the forthcoming fifth congress of our KPRP.

#### CHEA SOTH WELCOMES LAO PLANNING DELEGATION

BK290838 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] At noon on 28 June, a delegation from the LPDR State Planning Commission led by Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Lao State Planning Commission, arrived in the PRK to attend the tripartite and second bipartite meeting to coordinate state plans and economic cooperation among the three Indochinese countries for a period of 5 years.

Greeting the delegation at Pochentong airport were, among others, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister; Comrade Tang Saroem, minister for economic and cultural cooperation with foreign countries; Comrade Nhim Vanda and Ti Yav, deputy agriculture minister; and many cadres from the ministries of planning and foreign affairs and from various central services and ministries.

Comrade Thongpeng Souklaseng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to the PRK, was also present to greet the delegation. In the afternoon, the delegation laid a wreath at the monument of fallen combatants to pay homage to party members, cadres, and combatants who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the Cambodian revolution.

#### AGRICULTURE MINISTER COMMENTS ON ACTIVITIES

BK290904 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 27 -- Peasants throughout the country have ploughed 343,000 ha, raised rice seedlings on 62,000 ha, and transplanted 208,000 ha of rice for this monsoon, the main cropping season in Kampuchea, said Agriculture Minister Kong Samol in an interview Wednesday.

He recalled that in 1984 the peasants planted rice on 1,740,000 ha against 770,000 ha in 1979. But because of natural calamities including a long spell of drought and flood, an important part of the hectareage was destroyed, causing lack of food and seed rice for the peasants.

To cope with the situation, underlined the minister, the Council of Ministers published a series of directives calling on the authorities of all levels to make every effort, moral and material, to accelerate rice production in this year. The Ministry of Agriculture which is responsible for this matter has done its utmost to achieve the plan set by the state by making all necessary measures and all preparations, including the dispatch of groups of experts to provinces and districts to popularize the directives and the technics of farming and give direct assistance to improve production.

Travelling teams have been helping the peasantry in wiping out insects and rats. Tractors have been helping them in ploughing since February, achieving the plan of 200,000 ha.

Veterinary teams of the agricultural service have protected draught animals by vaccinating since the beginning of the year over 500,000 cattle and buffalo against epizootic diseases. For their part, irrigation workers have spared no efforts to strengthen and enlarge the network of water conservancy.

On the immediate tasks for achieving in time this year's rice cropping plan, the minister called on the entire peasants and the revolutionary administrations of all levels to enhance the sense of responsibility in overcoming all the difficulties and paying more attention to preventive measures against natural calamities.

#### HU YAOBANG REAFFIRMS SUPPORT TO SIHANOUK

BK010555 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] During a recent meeting in Zhongnanhai with Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, reaffirmed the stand of the Chinese Government saying that China will continue to support and assist the CGDK resistance forces against the Vietnamese aggressors until final victory. He stressed that this is the unchanging policy of the Chinese Government.



Since the Vietnamese committed aggression against Cambodia, China has been providing support and assistance to Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces. The general secretary of the CPC Central Committee also praised the heroic and courageous stand of the Cambodian Army and people under the CGDK's leadership with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president.

The general secretary of the CPC also invited Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Democratic Kampuchean Prime Minister Son Sann, and Democratic Kampuchean Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan to visit China next December.

KPLNF SPOKESMAN ON JOINT ARMY COMMAND STUDY

BK010245 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] An ad hoc committee, set up by two non-communist resistance groups in Kampuchea, is expected to complete their study on a proposal for a joint military command for the two forces next week, a Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) spokesman said.

Dr Abdul Gaffar Peangmeth told THE NATION six members of the ad hoc committee, comprising representatives from the KPNLF Sihanoukist Army Saturday morning held a formal meeting for the first time to exchange views on the joint military command.

According to the spokesman, attending the meeting on the KPNLF side were Gen Dien Del, KPNLF chief of general staff, Dr Abdul Gaffar Peangmeth and Col Chhim Omyon, while the ANS representatives were Gen Teap Ben, ANS chief of general staff, Gen Toan Chay, ANS operation commander and Mr Lah Tol, ANS political counsellor.

VONADK: VIETNAMESE CALL PHNOM PENH SAIGON

BK270302 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy aggressors occupying Cambodia have changed the name of our city from Phnom Penh to new Saigon. Vietnamese soldiers and nationals sent to settle in Cambodia refer to our city Phnom Penh as Saigon. While the population consists of Vietnamese and Cambodians, the Vietnamese control every kind of trade; they have forced our people out of the city by directly confiscating their houses and property and by accusing and threatening them, making them flee the city out of fear. Along the streets, the majority of the names at checkpoints, which are manned by Vietnamese soldiers, are written in Vietnamese.

The city Saigon, so called prior to 1975, was renamed Ho Chi Minh City after liberation.

As for our city Phnom Penh, it has been renamed Saigon. This shows that the Vietnamese enemy intends to obliterate Phnom Penh and annex our Cambodia, like it has done in Kampuchea Kraom.

CULTURE MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

BK291140 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Vientiane, June 29 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Culture by its minister, Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the LPRP CC, left here on June 26 for Moscow to attend the 14th international films festival to be organized there from June 26 to July 16, 1985. On the same day, Pheli Khounlaleuk, first deputy-minister culture, also left here for Kiev to take part in the 23rd conference of the national UNESCO committees of the socialist countries scheduled to be held there on July 1-5, 1985. These delegations were farewelled at Wattai airport by Somsri Desakhamphou, deputy-minister of culture, and other senior officials. Guennadi Chevelev, culture attache of the Soviet Embassy, was also present at the send-off.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO RECEIVES GDR PLANNING GROUP

BK280611 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 27 June, Sali Vongkhamhao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received a courtesy call from a delegation of the GDR State Planning Commission led by (?Harald Rost), vice chairman of the State Planning Commission and vice chairman of the GDR-Laos Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. On this occasion, the two exchanged views on many issues in the field of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries and discussed the preparatory work for the convention of the seventh session. They also discussed other issues of common interests. Sali Vongkhamhao took the occasion to welcome (?Harald Rost) and his delegation and wished them success in this visit to Laos. The meeting between the guest and the host continued in an atmosphere of close friendship and cordiality.

The GDR delegation had arrived in Vientiane at noon the same day to discuss with the Lao side the preparations for the seventh annual session to be held between vice premiers of the two countries in Berlin in September this year. The delegation was welcomed at the airport and was accompanied in paying a courtesy call on Sali Vongkhamhao on this occasion by Dr Somphavan Inthavong, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee, along with a number of cadres concerned. (Cigstens Zeisberg), charge d'affaires ad interim of the GDR, and (Werner Harig), economic counselor of the GDR Embassy in Laos, also welcomed the delegation at the airport and accompanied it in paying a courtesy call on the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO LEAVES FOR PHNOM PENH MEETING

BK281141 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Vientiane, June 28 (KPL) -- A delegation of the State Planning Committee led by Sali Vongkhamhao, secretary of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, left here this morning for Phnom Penh to attend a conference of the chairman of state planning committees of the three Indo-chinese countries to be held there soon.

Seeing the delegation off at LPRP CC and head of its Organizational Committee; Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP CC, minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, president of the Lao Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Vietnam and Kampuchea; and other senior officials. Nguon Phansiphon and Nguyen Xuan, respectively Kampuchean and Vietnamese ambassadors to Laos, were also present at the send-off.

SITTHI, PRC'S WU DISCUSS TRADE, PROXIMITY TALKS

EK010300 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Jul 85 pp 1, 3

[By Banuat Thatsaniyawet in Beijing]

[Text] Thailand yesterday urged China to refrain from competing against it in Third World markets and called for an acceleration in the formation of a joint trade committee to oversee the trade deficit problem.

The call was made by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila who met for three hours yesterday with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian discuss bilateral relations.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi was accompanied in the talks by National Security Council Chief Sqn-Ldr Prasong Sunsiri, Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin and Thai Ambassador to China Orachun Tanaphong.

Talking to reporters after the talks, held on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the normalisation of relations between the two nations, ACM Sitthi said China should not compete against Thailand in trading on Third World markets. He said the two countries should follow an earlier agreement to meet and map out trade targets so as to avoid such problems.

The foreign minister said he also raised the problem of Thailand's trade deficit during the talks.

He said although Thailand and China had enjoyed good economic and political relations during the past decade, Thailand had suffered a trade deficit.

He said he urged China during the meeting to pay more attention to this problem.

Since the normalisation of diplomatic relations, Thailand has suffered a trade deficit with China every year except 1982. The deficit, which amounted to 3,600 million baht in 1983 and 3,100 million baht last year, mainly arises from Thailand's purchase of crude oil from China which costs 5,000 million baht a year.

Thailand's main exports to China are agricultural products such as rice, maize, raw sugar, rubber and beans. During the past five years, however, China has increased its agricultural production, thus considerably lowering the level of foodstuff imports from Thailand.

ACM Sitthi urged that the formation of a joint committee earlier agreed on by the two countries be speeded up to tackle the trade deficit problem.

He said he also urged China to help buy more Thai agricultural products, particularly raw sugar, rubber and tropical fruits.

Foreign Minister Wu agreed to convey Thailand's viewpoints to Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang.

ACM Sitthi said the Kampuchean problem was also discussed yesterday.

Both Thailand and China agreed that the issue could only be resolved through military and political means, with more publicity of the military actions of the Coalition Government of the Democratic Kampuchea inside the country.

Militarily, the CGDK must be encouraged to become stronger to enable the resistance to have more bargaining power in political manoeuvring which also has to be stepped up.

ACM Sitthi said China had expressed support for proposed proximity talks between CGDK and Vietnam.

The two countries yesterday also discussed strategies to boost, or at least maintain, support for the CGDK seat in the United Nations during the next General Assembly session.

KHUKRIT SAYS LI XIANNIAN PROMISES TO BUY SUGAR

BK010255 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Jul 85 p 5

[Text] Beijing -- China has agreed to help buy 50,000 tons of raw sugar and promised to purchase more rubber from Thailand, Social Action Party leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot disclosed yesterday.

His disclosure was made after he and Thai delegates led by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila met with Chinese President Li Xiannian and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang.

M.R. Khukrit, who is in China to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Sino-Thai relations, said that President Li has given a promise to purchase the raw sugar.

M.R. Khukrit said he made the plea to the Chinese leaders at the request of his party and the Sugarcane Planters Associations.

Thai and Chinese officials were yet to work out the detail of the amount of rubber Beijing intended to buy from Thailand, he said.

M.R. Khukrit said the Thai delegation's visit to China to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the relations between the two countries was fruitful.

"Our relations in the next 10 or 20 years will be even brighter because of the confidence we had in each other," the former prime minister commented.

PREM MESSAGE ON 'CLOSE' RELATIONS WITH PRC

BK010631 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 1 Jul 85

["Text" of Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon's message on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Thai-PRC relations -- read by announcer]

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Thailand and the PRC on 1 July 1985, on behalf of the Thai Government and the Thai people, I am greatly honored to convey greetings to the PRC Government and the Chinese people. In the past decade our two countries and people have developed smooth and close relations with each other on the fundamentally important basic principles of peaceful coexistence, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, as well as respect of each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity.



The warm and cordial relations that exist today could not have happened without the firm determination of both sides to reciprocate each other's goodwill with sincerity and understanding in a friendly spirit based on their respective national interests. The establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries 10 years ago has contributed to contacts and the expansion of cooperation between the two countries and people at all levels and in all branches. Moreover, in the development of relations, both countries have demonstrated their adherence to the principles and spirit of the UN Charter as well as their efforts to seek peace and stability, particularly in Southeast Asia.

I am confident that the second decade of relations between the two countries will be the decade in which cooperation in various activities is further expanded in the common interest of our countries and people. The relations between Thailand and the PRC, firmly based on the principles that have successfully achieved the existing cordial relationship between them, are assurance of an everlasting relationship in every way, as envisaged in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the PRC.

VOFA VIEWS 'CORDIAL, CONSTRUCTIVE' TIES WITH PRC

BK281004 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 27 Jun 85

["Special report"]

[Text] The relationship between Thailand and PRC has developed in a cordial and constructive manner. Both reciprocate each other's goodwill and sincerity in a friendly spirit based upon their respective national interests. The Royal Thai Government has been satisfied with the existing relations with PRC and wishes to continue to enhance them. That was a part of the statement by Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at the banquet in honor of President Li Xiannian, of PRC who paid an official visit to Thailand between 11 to 15 March 1985 as the royal guest of his majesty the King of Thailand. This was the first visit to the Kingdom of Thailand by the head of state of PRC. It symbolized the significance that PRC attached to her relationship with Thailand, and will surely further the close cooperation between the two nations.

From the end of June to the beginning of July this year, the governments and the peoples of Thailand and PRC will be celebrating the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two countries. It is therefore an opportune time to look back at the development of the Thai-Sino diplomatic relations during the past 10 years.

Since the establishment of the Thailand-China full diplomatic relations on 1 July 1975, the relationship between the two countries has developed on political, economic, and social ways in a cordial and constructive manner based on fundamentally important principles of peaceful coexistence, noninterference in the internal affairs of each other, and the respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other. The normalization of relations between Thailand and PRC also enabled the two countries to cooperate in their endeavors to promote peace, stability, and prosperity of the Southeast Asian region as a whole regardless of their differences in the political, economic, and social system.

On the Thai-Sino political relations, PRC strongly supports Thailand and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- ASEAN -- on their policies toward solutions to the Kampuchean problem, which is in accordance with the United Nations resolutions calling on Vietnam to withdraw all its troops out of Kampuchea, and to let the Kampuchians have their own right to self-determination.

Apart from the Kampuchean problem, which is in their mutual concern, since 1975 series of exchange of official visits between leaders of Thailand and PRC have helped to bring about mutual understanding and have strengthened further the Thai-Sino relations.

Regarding the bilateral economic and trade relations, there has been a rapid increase in trade volumes since 1975 although the trade balance has been in China's favor. A bilateral trade agreement signed in 1978 and the establishment of a joint Thai-Sino trade committee helped boost the trade relations. The value of the two way trade has increased from 735 million baht in 1978 to 8,218 million baht in 1983. Fuel is the biggest import item, representing 25 percent of the total imports from China, while soybean is the next largest import item. Major Thai agricultural products exported to China include natural rubber, maize, beans, and raw sugar. Rice exports tend to fluctuate and are conducted on a government-to-government basis.

Since 1980 both countries have entered into new type of economic cooperation including joint ventures, coproduction, and provision of labor services. In conclusion, the Thai-Sino diplomatic relations in the past 10 years has proved the sincerity of both countries and genuine desire to join hands with each other in strengthening even further the close and cordial ties of friendship between the Governments of Thailand and PRC and their peoples. The constructive cooperation between the two countries on the basis of goodwill and sincerity services as a solid assurance that the people of both Thailand and PRC will enjoy the benefit of peace and prosperity in their relationship.

#### SITTHI SAYS SIHANOUK TO VISIT BANGKOK FOR TALKS

BK281110 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila disclosed that Prince Sihanouk will stop in Bangkok in late July en route to Malaysia and Indonesia for discussions to be used in determining ASEAN's stand on the Cambodian problem.

Asked about a campaign to lobby for support for the CGDK in the United Nations during the General Assembly session this year, the foreign minister said efforts are being made by the ASEAN bloc to that effect. Concerning the speculation that the CGDK would get fewer votes this year, the foreign minister said he is confident that voting support will not decrease because the fighting is still going on and the morale of the CGDK forces is high. He stressed that the Cambodian problem cannot be solved by military force but rather by political means. The foreign minister also condemned acts of international terrorism that cause losses to innocent people. He said Thailand opposes all forms of terrorism.

#### SRV MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN LAOS EXAMINED

BK281140 Bangkok WIWAT in Thai 18-24 Jun 85 pp 18, 19

[Special correspondent Midet Techo article: "The Indochinese Federation Division"]

[Text] Laos' participation in the war in Cambodia and the presence of Vietnamese troops in Laos are in compliance with the 25-year treaty of friendship and military assistance concluded between Vietnam and Laos. It is estimated that no less than 100,000 Vietnamese soldiers are now helping the Lao Government suppress the resistance groups in northern Laos and other parts of the country. The ratio of the Vietnamese to Lao soldiers in each operational area is 10:1.

Route No 8, extending from Vinh Township in Vietnam to Laos' Thankhek, Khammouen Province, and Routes Nos. 9 and 13 have been repaired by the Vietnamese Engineering Corps and can be used year round. Valuable logs and processed timber of such rare varieties as rosewood from Laos are being transported to Vietnam by convoys heavily protected by T-54 tanks and commando vehicles with four guards assigned to each truck to prevent interruption and harassment by the local militiamen, who detest such activities.

The Indochinese Federation division headquarters is located in Champassak Province under the command of a Vietnamese officer. The major force of the combined division of Laos, the PRK, and Vietnam comprises soldiers from Laos' Military Regions Nos. 3 and 4 [as published]. Wounded Vietnamese soldiers from the fighting in Cambodia receive primary treatment here before they are returned to Vietnam for further treatment because the roads in Laos are safer than those in Cambodia.

A high-level source disclosed that one of the objectives of the division is to provide training for terrorists who will be assigned to infiltrate neighboring countries after the tripartite Cambodian Government has been destroyed. Regarding its combat capabilities, the source said that the division earlier sent 200 Lao soldiers to war, but only 5 returned in March. The rest of them are presumed to have been killed in battle.

Heavy casualties in Cambodia caused Vietnam to send more troops into Laos. In March, Vietnam dispatched a special combat unit comprising 3,800 soldiers equipped with gas masks, 3 130-mm howitzers, 6 antiaircraft pieces, 10 T-54 tanks, and 54 military transport vehicles into Laos along Route No 13 through the Labao border pass. It was this special combat unit that intruded into Thai territory in Surin and Ubon Ratchathani Provinces recently.

The 54 military transport vehicles, after having delivered fresh Vietnamese troops in the designated areas, picked up some 400 Vietnamese soldiers who had been wounded in the fighting in Cambodia in March for medical treatment in Binh Tri Thien Province by using Routes Nos. 23 and 9. However, 120 of the wounded soldiers died on the way, and their bodies were buried at Sopnam village in Sepone District. Vietnam has forced soldiers of the former regime at Phon Kheng reeducation camp to gather the bodies of its soldiers killed in Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand.

The morale of the majority of Vietnamese soldiers is very low. They are tired of the endless fighting and killing. Some have simply walked onto the battlefield to be killed because they would also be killed if they fled home. The Vietnamese soldiers heavily persecute the Lao people. People who left their villages to gather food were suspected of spying for the resistance movements. Because of the language barrier, they killed innocent people. They killed the people's cattle for food.

Lao Army deserters are sent to forced labor camps and work in cooperative farms under state resolution No 7 to develop Lao-type socialism.

#### BANGKOK'S NATION REVIEW ASSUMES NEW NAME

BK010139 [Editorial report] Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English on 1 July carries an announcement on page 1 stating that as of 1 July its masthead will read "THE NATION," dropping "REVIEW" from the name.

COMMUNIQUE ON COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA VISIT

BK290951 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 28 -- Follows a press communique released here today on the freshly-concluded visit to Vietnam by a delegation of the Communist Party of India:

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a delegation of the Communist Party of India [CPI] led by C. Rajeswar Rao, general secretary of its National Council, paid an official friendly visit to Vietnam from June 21-28. The delegation included N.D. Sundriyal, alternate member of the party's National Council and secretary of its International Department.

The CPI delegation paid homage to the late President Ho Chi Minh in his mausoleum and visited his home and office. Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, cordially received the delegation. The delegation visited some industrial, agricultural and cultural establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and Lang Son Province.

A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, headed by Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, and including Haong Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee; Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and head of its International Department; and Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy-head of the party Central Committee's International Department, held talks with the CPI delegation. The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective parties and countries, and exchanged views on mutually concerned questions. The talks took place in an atmosphere of profound comradeship and fraternal solidarity.

The CPI delegation warmly rejoiced at the great achievements of the Vietnamese people under the judicious leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by esteemed Comrade Le Duan, party general secretary, in the (?task) of national construction and defence following the historic victory of the war of resistance against U.S. aggression for national salvation.

The CPI delegation highly valued the correct foreign policy and untiring activities of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam with a view to enhancing unceasingly the unity of the community of socialist countries and the world's progressive forces, and fully supporting the struggle of the peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. It expressed full support to the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism and to the efforts made by Vietnam for the restoration of friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China and the normalization of relations between the two states. The CPI delegation warmly welcomed the militant solidarity and the assistance in the spirit of proletarian internationalism given by the Vietnamese party, state and people to the fraternal countries of Kampuchea and Laos. It supported the constant policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with other Southeast Asian countries in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The CPI delegation will continue to make its best efforts to help strengthen and develop the friendship and multi-sided cooperation between the two parties and the two peoples, as well as between the Republic of India and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.



The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam expressed its sincere thanks to the Communist Party of India for its strong support to the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people including its endeavours to launch a broad movement among the Indian people in support of the Vietnamese people in their past struggle for independence and freedom as well as present cause of national construction and defence.

The Vietnamese side highly valued the great contribution of the CPI to the struggle of the Indian people for the country's prosperity, and its efforts for the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement and to the common struggle of the peoples of Asia and the world over for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The CPV delegation highly valued the role of the Communist Party of India in the struggle for the unity of the communist and working class movement in India and the unity of the Indian people.

The two sides expressed high appreciation of the foreign policy of peace and anti-imperialism of the Government of the Republic of India. They also welcomed the successful outcome of the recent visit of the Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, to the Soviet Union, and expressed appreciation of active contributions of India, as incumbent chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, to the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and elsewhere in the world, and to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism for national independence and for a new, equitable and reasonable international economic order.

The two sides were glad to note the ever developing and strengthening cooperation and friendship between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of India.

The two sides reached a unanimity of views on the questions of the unity of the international communist and workers movement, as well as on all important international issues, and affirmed that at present, the balance of world forces continued to tip in favour of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The two sides considered the feverish arms race conducted by the U.S. Administration, both on earth and in outer space, an attempt to gain strategic military superiority over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and a threat of nuclear holocaust, thereby further increasing international tension. The U.S. imperialists are trying their utmost to rally imperialist and reactionary forces, with the aim of implementing its strategy towards Asia and the Pacific, seriously jeopardizing peace and security in the region. The great efforts of the Soviet Union, other countries in the socialist community, and the forces of national independence and peace all over the world play an important role in preventing and pushing back the danger of a nuclear war and in foiling the imperialist schemes against independence and freedom of nations. The two sides highly valued and fully supported the famous peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other member countries of the Warsaw Treaty, and other socialist countries, especially the recent important proposals put forth by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The two sides fully supported the good-will and unswerving position of the Indochinese countries on a political solution to Southeast Asia questions and the Kampuchean issue, as clearly affirmed in the joint statement of the conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea held in January 1985.

The two sides regarded the Chinese Administration's hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries, its obdurate efforts to maintain the genocidal Pol Pot clique to oppose the Kampuchean people and incite confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, as detrimental to the interests of the peoples in Southeast Asia as well as the Chinese peoples own interests.

The two sides fully supported the struggle of the Afghan people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan against the undeclared war launched by the imperialists and other international reactionary forces in order to defend and develop the achievements of the April revolution.

The two sides supported efforts to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and called for the dismantlement of military bases of imperialist countries there, especially the U.S. military build-up in Diego Garcia.

The two sides fully supported the struggle of the Korean people for peaceful national reunification; fully supported the struggle of the peoples of Nicaragua, Palestine, other Arab countries, Namibia and other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the movement of nonaligned countries against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, Zionism and hegemonism. The two sides expressed solidarity with the working class and other working people, and progressive forces in the capitalist countries in their struggle for peace, welfare, democracy and social progress.

The two sides expressed their parties' determination to make active contributions to the consolidation and strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and against all manifestations of opportunism.

The two sides noted with great satisfaction the splendid success of the visit to Vietnam by the CPI delegation and were firmly convinced that it would contribute to further consolidating and developing the militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and India.

On behalf of the National Council of the CPI, general secretary C. Rajeswar Rao invited a delegation of the CPV to visit India. Truong Chinh, on behalf of the Central Committee of the CPV, accepted the invitation with thanks.

#### REASSIGNMENT OF RESERVE OFFICERS IMPLEMENTED

BK281108 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Implementing the Council of Ministers Decree No 153-HDBT on VPA reserve officers, the Ministry of National Defense has recruited annually a number of university graduates as reserve officers to serve in the Army according to the state-set plan norm.

In 1984, a number of reserve officers who had completed their military service were reassigned according to the established regulations. Implementing this policy, various military units positively prepared paper work in compliance with the regulations and assigned officers to various ministries and sectors to discuss the reassignment of these reserve officers.

Many remote units, though faced with numerous difficulties, have made great efforts in promptly transferring reserve officers according to the set plan norm such as units in the 2d, 7th, and 9th Military Regions. The Ministries of Communications and Transportation, Engineering and Metals, Mines and Coal, and Light Industry have promptly received and assigned these reserve officers to work at offices, factories, and enterprises, thereby implementing a pay scale for these officers comparable to that of their former military ranks.

This has cleared concerns of these officers and encouraged them to place their confidence in various military units, thus helping them carry out their new tasks tranquilly and satisfactorily observe regulations regarding reserve officers.

#### HANOI ON OPPOSITION TO THAI INDOCHINA POLICY

BK281330 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 28 Jun 85

["Article" by station editor: "The Thai People's Answer"]

[Text] While the Bangkok and Beijing authorities are making preparations to mark the 10th anniversary of bilateral diplomatic ties, the Thai people are also celebrating this event in their own way. Late in April, the People's Joint Action Committee for Democracy in Thailand published in Bangkok a white book strongly criticizing the Thai authorities' policy of friendship toward China, confrontation and hostility toward Vietnam, and support for Beijing's attacks against the three Indochinese countries. The book immediately drew the attention of public opinion in Thailand and Southeast Asia. Public attention was drawn first of all to the fact that the book points to the Chinese ruling circles' hegemonism as an ever growing threat to Thailand and other countries in the region.

The hegemonist forces' persistence in pursuing a hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries, in using the Pol Pot card to cause instability in the region, and, even more perfidious, in prodding the ASEAN countries, including Thailand, into confrontation with the three Indochinese countries so they can reap benefits just by sitting on the mountain to watch tigers fight has been fully exposed by public opinion in Southeast Asia. The white book points out that even if the three Khmer factions did win, this would only benefit Beijing alone and not Thailand. Bangkok would walk a dangerous path because a pro-Beijing Cambodia would be a threat to Thailand and other countries in the region.

Not long ago, many members of the Thai Social Democratic Party sent a letter in protest at the Prem government's support for the Khmer reactionaries, saying that allowing them to meet in Bangkok is tantamount to inviting bandits and bringing the war home.

Reflecting the Thai public's demand that the government stop supporting the Democratic Kampuchean coalition corpse, end its involvement in Cambodia, and enter into negotiations with Vietnam and Cambodia to solve the problem on the basis of analyzing the current developments in the Thai-U.S.-Chinese relationship, the white book urges the Thai Government to sincerely review its past policy, proceed with its professed neutral stand, extricate itself from the Cambodian question and the Indochinese issue, maintain an equal distance from the three big powers -- the United States, the USSR, and China -- and terminate its support for all the three Khmer factions. The book asserts that only by so doing can Thailand have peace and a strong, stable economy, and increase its trade and service income.

This advice is realistic and urgent given the current situation where, along with China, the United States is seeking by every means to reestablish its military ties with a land that served as its major military base in Southeast Asia 10 years ago, That an unprecedentedly large military force of the United States and Thailand, together with means of war, has been mobilized for a joint military exercise code-named "Cobra Gold-85"; that the United States has agreed to sell to Thailand two radar systems designed to pinpoint the adversary's artillery positions; and that the United States has for the first time sold to one of its Asian allies F-16 jet fighters which are designed for attacking rather than defensive purposes, constitute the latest evidence of the intention of the United States to reestablish its military presence in this strategic region of the world. This has triggered ever increasing concern from public opinion in the region, especially in Thailand. The Thai people have realized ever more clearly that their own country's authorities are becoming the most truculent among the ASEAN countries in pursuing a policy of confrontation toward the three Indochinese countries.

Prof (Chunlanop Chinwanno) of Thammasat University stressed recently: Thailand must begin to readjust its foreign policy, such a policy should have a more independent character.

The 100,000-word white book released by the Thai People's Joint Action Committee for Democracy in Thailand is a collective effort of politicians, noted scholars, and the press circles in Thailand. The book reflects the Thai public's demand that the Bangkok ruling circles stop tailing after the United States and China, avoid confrontation with the three Indochinese countries, and adopt a policy of cooperation and dialogue with the three Indochinese countries in order to solve regional problems without intervention by imperialist and hegemonist forces. This has an even more practical meaning toward the economy of Thailand which has, in recent years, become a market of China, the United States, and other capitalist forces on whose aid Thailand has become ever more dependent.

The Statistics Organization of Thailand has admitted that between 1980 and 1984, this country suffered up to a 123 billion baht trade deficit with the United States; and most recently, the Central Bank had to seek \$585 million in loans from the International Monetary Fund to adjust the balance of payments deficit. This was the third time since 1981 that Thailand has had to borrow money, and Thailand's current foreign debt has risen to \$13 billion.

Recently, the Thai university students organizations held a demonstration during which they placed a funeral wreath in front of Prime Minister Prem's office and the Air Force Command Headquarters, and distributed 30,000 leaflets to protest the Thai Government's current policies, the purchase of U.S. weapons and other war equipment, and the holding of U.S.-Thai joint military exercises.

All this serves as a stern warning from the righteous public in Thailand against the current unpopular policies of the Prem Tinsulanon government.

#### RADIO EDITOR REVIEWS INDOCHINA SITUATION

BK301337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 27 Jun 85

["Heighten Vigilance for National Defense" feature by radio editor Vu Dinh Vinh]

[Text] Our news agencies and press have continued to carry reports on Chinese troops' provocative and land-grabbing activities at our northern border area.



Carrying out their scheme of expanding the areas they are illegally occupying in Vietnamese territory at the border, since early May the Chinese authorities have moved many main-force divisions close to the border of Ha Tuyen Province and have dispatched scores of scout and commando groups into Vietnamese territory for reconnaissance and sabotage activities while intensifying their psychological warfare and espionage operations.

From 27 May to 13 June, China mobilized various artillery units to conduct concentrated and heavy bombardments of many areas in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. During this 18-day period alone, 226,900 shells fired by the aggressors devastated Coc Nghe, Na Cay, Na Trong, Thanh Huong, Nam Mich, Na Xat, Minh Tan, Pha Han, Lang Lo, Thanh Thuy, and Phong Quang areas in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. In some of these areas, Chinese shells landed 11 km inside Vietnamese territory. On some days the Chinese fired nearly 50,000 shells into our country. More serious still, during the same period, the Chinese aggressors launched 36 attacks in an attempt to expand the areas they have illegally occupied and to seize new positions in Vietnamese territory.

Along with these activities, China has moved more troops from the rear to the front and has sent large numbers of military vehicles, artillery pieces, and other war means to the Sino-Vietnamese border. It can be said that the Chinese forces at the border are composed of large main-force units sent down from the northern military districts, and that the areas and hills that have become the targets of their continual land-grabbing attacks are not Chinese territory as incessantly claimed by Beijing's propaganda machine, but are areas located inside Vietnamese territory.

Specifically, many Chinese attacks have taken place in Thanh Thuy village, Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province. Captured Chinese scouts and soldiers have declared that they were members of the divisions and corps recently transferred to the border from distant military districts and that they knew all too well that the targets of their land-grabbing attacks were in Vietnamese territory. They had to carry out these attacks because they were forced by their commanders, they said.

Resolved to frustrate all aggressive schemes and acts of the enemy, our local armed forces and the people of various nationalities fought heroically and courageously, smashing all new land-grabbing attacks of the enemy. Applying creative, flexible and effective combat tactics, economizing on ammunition, and determined to defend every inch of the motherland's sacred territory, our local forces, especially the armed forces and people of Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, foiled all fresh land-grabbing attempts of the enemy and firmly defended the areas placed under their charge. They badly mauled many enemy units, wiping out 1,875 aggressors, capturing prisoners, seizing weapons, and destroying large quantities of war means.

Worth noting is that, while performing their duty on the fatherland's frontline, our units have combined training with maintaining combat readiness and carrying out combat activities. They have applied the formula of adapting training to combat realities and have coordinated basic training with their specific tasks. Taking into account the topographical features of their defensive positions, they have formulated several combat plans in which appropriate fighting tactics were devised in anticipation of enemy land-grabbing attacks.

It should also be said that, implementing the party Central Committee Secretariat's directive on establishing sisterhood between the provinces in the rear and those located near the border, many localities throughout the countries have wholeheartedly given material and moral assistance to the six northern border provinces by applying concrete, practical, and effective measures to help them build up their economic and defense potentials and increasingly strengthen the people's war posture, thereby enabling these border provinces to fulfill their sacred national defense tasks.

The current situation at the western borders of Laos and Cambodia is also noteworthy. The Thai Administration has deliberately ignored the LPDR's good-will proposal. The Thai side has still refused to recognize Lao sovereignty over the areas of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in an attempt to continue carrying out its plan of nibbling at the LPDR's territory. The Thai authorities have also unjustifiably blamed the Lao side for straining Lao-Thai relations, while Thai troops are still occupying a number of hills located 300-1,000 meters inside Lao territory to maintain their control over Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang. Continual Thai shellings have caused losses to the Lao people in these areas.

The intensified slanderous propaganda campaign conducted by the Thai Administration against the LPDR is aimed at covering up Bangkok's collusion with China to oppose Laos, to violate Lao sovereignty and territorial integrity, to cause tension at the Lao-Thai border area, and to serve the international reactionary forces' dangerous designs.

Meanwhile, one can see that the Bangkok administration's current reliance on the United States and its strengthening of U.S.-Thai relations to boost Thailand's military might have directly and further strained the situation in the region, threatened peace and security, and jeopardized the stability in Southeast Asia. The largest ever U.S.-Thai joint military exercise is about to conclude its first phase and will begin its second phase on 5 July. Codenamed "Cobra Gold-85" and involving the participation of 7,400 U.S. Marines and more than 3,000 Thai soldiers with dozens of warships -- including submarines -- and hundreds of aircraft of all types, this war game has stirred up an atmosphere of war hysteria in the Gulf of Thailand, not too far from the PRK's territory.

What does all this mean? Ten years after its debacle in Vietnam and its forcible withdrawal from Indochina, U.S. imperialism is now attempting to regain its control over this important region of Asia, first of all by increasing the U.S. military presence in Thailand. The Washington administration has made no secret of its intent to turn Thailand into a permanent base in Southeast Asia by gradually boosting its presence in this country, which it considers as a frontline anticommunist state. Many high-ranking U.S. military officers and diplomats have regularly visited Thailand. U.S. military aid to this country in the form of money has ceaselessly increased. In 1985 alone, this aid totals \$300 million. Simultaneously with the beginning of the "Cobra Gold-85" exercise, the U.S. Department of Defense issued a communique announcing its decision to sell the Thai Armed Forces two radar systems for the so-called purpose of detecting enemy artillery positions. Earlier, Washington and Bangkok had signed an agreement under which Thailand will buy 12 modern U.S. F-16 fighter jet aircraft.

This situation is cause enough for the Indochinese people as well as the other peoples in the region to remain on the alert.

AUSTRALIALIBERAL PARTY SUPPORTS U.S. MILITARY PROGRAMS

BK010704 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] The federal opposition has released a revised foreign policy statement. Opposition spokesman for foreign affairs Mr MacPhee said in Sydney the Liberal Party has committed itself to supporting America's space-based defense program known as "star wars," the mining and export of uranium, and free access to Australian ports by all allied naval ships.

In the statement, the opposition also reaffirmed its commitment to ANZUS -- the defense treaty linking Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. Mr MacPhee said the opposition backed the testing of the U.S. nuclear MX missiles and the maintenance of joint American military bases in Australia.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE ON TUVALU DECISION ON USSR FISHING RIGHTS

HK290250 Hong Kong AFP in English 0238 GMT 29 Jun 85

[By Ray Lilley]

[Text] Wellington, June 29 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has suffered a series of rebuffs in its latest attempts to establish fishing rights in the waters of South Pacific island states. Reports from Honiara here today quoted Solomon Islands acting Prime Minister Ezekial Alebua as saying that his country had ended talks for a Soviet fishing deal.

The state of Tuvalu yesterday confirmed it had told the Soviet Union it would not be granted the right to fish in Tuvalu's territorial waters. The announcements followed similar decisions by the governments of Fiji, Tonga and Western Samoa.

Only the Central Pacific state of Kiribati, led by President Jeremiah Tabai, continues negotiations with the Soviet Union for a fisheries deal, reportedly worth several million U.S. dollars a year.

In the Tuvalu announcement yesterday, Deputy Prime Minister Henry Naisali said his government had decided not to continue talks with the Soviet Union after a visit by officials to Wellington and discussions with New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange. Mr. Naisali said New Zealand had not requested that Tuvalu deny the Soviets access to its 200-mile exclusive economic zone. But "I had the clear impression" that New Zealand did not want the deal to proceed, he said. Mr. Naisali strongly denied that a New Zealand aid agreement to Tuvalu worth 800,000 U.S. dollars a year had anything to do with the decision. "These negotiations for an aid increase have been going on since the year 1982," he said.

Mr. Lange welcomed the Tuvalu decision. "Any escalation of Russian presence in the immediate Pacific area is not in the end... in New Zealand's interests," he said. In the meantime, U.S. fishermen have been banned from the area partly on fishing access disputes. But South Pacific Fisheries Agency members and the American Tuna Boat Association recently held talks in Wellington to try to establish a new access agreement.

E. TIMOR GOVERNOR CRITICIZES EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

HK290854 Hong Kong AFP in English 0852 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Jakarta, June 29 (AFP) -- East Timor Governor Mario Carascalao today hit out at the European Parliament for meddling in the affairs of another country and criticizing the situation in East Timor without knowing the facts.

Speaking after a meeting with President Suharto, Mr. Carascalao said "If I could stand before them, I would say they have accused us without knowing what the situation is in East Timor."

Brief excerpts of a European Parliament draft report criticizing Indonesia's human rights record in the provinces of Timor and Irian Jaya and the recent execution of a former Indonesian communist trade union leader were leaked to the local press this month. Local press sources said the draft was apparently obtained by Indonesian diplomats in Europe, and that the full text was expected to be made public next month.

Full details of the comments on Timor, a former Portuguese colony incorporated into INDONESIA after bitter fighting in the mid-1970's, were not immediately available.

Mr. Carascalao hit out at the parliament for meddling in the affairs of another country and said if it had criticisms they should have been made 10 years ago when East Timor was a colony. "Before there were only 12 doctors in the whole province, and they were at the service of the Portuguese military. Now after eight years there are 80 doctors," he said.

"Illiteracy has decreased from 92 percent to 60 percent and schools can receive all students. There are now five hospitals, which is five times as many as before, and the criminal system under which all males between the ages of 15 and 85 had to pay taxes has been abolished," the governor said.

Commenting on whether member countries had been allowed to send their own fact-finding missions to the province, Mr. Carascalao said "first they should give us permission to carry out fact-finding missions into the problems between the rich and the poor in their own countries."

The expected European Parliament report will appear shortly after a 92-page Amnesty International report this week which said the Indonesian Army has systematically carried out torture and executions in East Timor and undertaken mass deportations of civilians.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja yesterday acknowledged that Indonesian troops had made mistakes in East Timor, but said the Amnesty report on human rights abuses there was based on allegations that were not always checked. He said he believed the Timorese people were living in better conditions now than they had for the past 400 years.

A team of four foreign journalists including an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent scheduled to visit East Timor in the next few days. It will be the second such group to visit the province with Indonesian Government permission this year.



MARCOS RELEASES STORM REHABILITATION FUNDS

HK300611 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0600 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Rehabilitation work in Metro Manila and other parts of the country hard hit by Typhoon Daling goes into full swing with the release of 198 million pesos for the effort. President Marcos ordered the release of the funds yesterday after an emergency meeting with officials of the Metro Manila Commission, headed by Metro Manila Governor Imelda Romualdez Marcos, and officials of the Ministry of Public Works and Highways. Of the amount, 98 million pesos will be used to step up the collection of debris and garbage littering Manila's streets in the wake of the floods which inundated most of Metro Manila the other day.

The president also directed the cabinet to meet tomorrow to take up the rehabilitation of roads made impassable by the recent typhoons, especially in Pampanga, Tarlac, Zambales, and Bataan.

VIRATA STRESSES NEED FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE

HK280507 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Jun 85 pp 1, 9

[By Willie Ng]

[Excerpts] The Presidential Council for National Economic Recovery created by President Marcos the other day will start meeting on July 3 on measure to avert strikes and settle labor disputes in the country, Prime Minister Cesar Virata, chairman of the council, said yesterday.

Virata, presiding over a meeting of the Cabinet at the Executive House yesterday, stressed the urgency of the need for industrial peace, as he announced that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is expected to release its second tranche of \$80 million by mid-July. This comes from the \$610-million standby credit approved earlier this year, Virata said.

Virata said the release of IMF funds would activate some \$400 million from the \$925 million in new loans from foreign creditor banks. He added that the \$3-billion trade credits, half of which would be for raw material imports by the private sector, would also be opened by that time. This credit facility would mean cheaper credit for those manufacturing products for export.

Virata predicted that with these developments, interest rates would go down in a month's time from today's 30 percent to about 25 percent, while the inflation rate would continue to be held down.

"This will spur business activity and this will mean the rehiring of people," Virata said. This, he said, would be the message the council would present to labor unions in the meeting on July 3 with Labor Minister Blas Ople leading the labor sector and Trade Minister Roberto Ongpin leading the industrial sector.

Virata will brief the two sectors on the progress of the economic recovery program and call for their cooperation to end disputes and bickering in favor of industrial peace. Virata said one of the President's directives to the council was to provide solutions to the cause of strikes and other labor problems.

He said the creation of the council should not be taken as a threat to organized labor, assuring that the executive order creating the council "does not affect basic labor laws."

Minister of Defense Juan Ponce Enrile, a member of the council, said that the executive order was not intended to hurt the interests of any group, but to bring about a rapprochement between labor and management. Ople said the dialogue with labor and management should produce a voluntary code of the principles for industrial peace.

The Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) condemned yesterday the actions being taken by the National Economic Recovery Council. According to Ernesto Herrera, general secretary of TUCP, the plans being considered by the Council are tantamount to a declaration of material law upon the labor sector.

The proposals include a "moratorium on strikes and lockouts, and dismissals of employees." Another proposal was for President Marcos to "proclaim a state of grave emergency to maintain industrial peace and ensure production." Herrera said that any measure, which would intervene with the regular patterns of negotiations among and between the labor unions and business management, is a violation of the rights of workers to manifest grievance and free expression, which are guaranteed by the Constitution.

A total ban on strikes is not possible without violating the Constitutional guarantee extending full protection of labor. This view was aired yesterday by Member of Parliament Roy Padilla (Opposition, Camarines Norte) in reaction to a government proposal calling for a total ban on strikes.

#### MARCOS NAMES VIRATA LAW-OF-SEA CHAIRMAN

HK271159 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] President Marcos today named Prime Minister Cesar Virata as the new chairman of the cabinet committee on the law of the sea. Bert Asuge has added details.

[Begin Recording] President Marcos today issued executive order No 1034 appointing Prime Minister Cesar Virata as the new chairman of the cabinet committee on the law of the sea, replacing former Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino. The president said Virata's appointment took effect last June 25, the date he signed the executive order. There are nine members in Virata's committee. The chief executive said the prime minister's secretary general will be the head of the committee's technical secretariat. In signing executive order No 1034, the president noted that executive order No 738 issued on October 3, 1981, creating the cabinet committee on the law of the sea, named minister of foreign affairs as chairman which, the president said, was logical in view of the ongoing negotiations for the conclusion of the historic world legislative [word indistinct]. However, President Marcos said that with the signing of the United Nations' convention of the law of the sea on December 10, 1982 at Montego Bay, Jamaica, and its ratification by the interim Batasang Pambansa during its sixth regular session, it has now become imperative for the government to implement the provisions of presidential proclamation No 370 on continental shelf which was signed on March 20, 1978. [end recording]

#### MINDANAO APPOINTS 1,000 NEW POLICEMEN

HK280205 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 27 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] Zamboanga City -- Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos, has informed the regional constabulary command that 1,000 new policemen will be appointed for Western Mindanao. Ramos directed regional PC [Philippines Constabulary] commander Col. Carlos Aguilar to prepare plans to organize the 1,000 policemen into different units to be assigned in areas where they are needed. Ramos gave Aguilar the authority to appoint the officers to head the police units.

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